

Killing during raid 'a classic case of manslaughter'

PC shot boy through heart at 9 inches range, says QC

By Craig Seton

A police marksman shot a boy aged five through the heart at nine inches range during a dawn raid on the home of a suspected gangster. The gun must have been fired intentionally, amid the tension of the raid, in "a classic case of manslaughter", the prosecution alleged.

Police Constable Brian Chester, aged 37, was pale and panicking after the incident and told other officers "I have shot him, I have shot him",

Later PC Chester claimed that the gun had gone off accidentally into what had seemed to be just a bundle of blankets in the child's cot. But forensic science tests showed there had been nothing between the nozzle of the gun and the boy's chest apart from the T-shirt in which he had been sleeping, it was alleged at Stafford Crown Court.

PC Chester, a member of the West Midlands Police Tactical Firearms Squad and a qualified marksman, is accused of unlawfully killing the boy, John Shorthouse, during the raid on his parents' maisonette at Barratts Road, King's Norton, Birmingham, on August 24 last year. He pleaded not guilty.

PC Chester, a marksman since 1977, was said to have been regularly assessed and was considered by training and temperament as an "ideal officer". Questioned about the shooting, he broke down in front of a senior officer and said that he knew everything that had happened, except why his gun had gone off.

Mr Desmond Fennell, QC, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, alleged that PC Chester, a former Special Branch officer with 16 years in

the force, had acted contrary to his training and experience in firing his 0.375 magnum Smith and Wesson at only nine inches range when he was in no mortal danger and without first giving a warning. He said: "It is the reluctant but firm submission of the Crown that such conduct... was not only negligent or blameworthy, but so blameworthy as to be criminally or grossly negligent."

Conduct 'was grossly negligent'

He said that the explanation given by PC Chester, of Leek Wootton, Warwickshire, that he could not see the boy beneath a bundle of blankets on a single bed "cannot be true" because forensic evidence would show that the bullet had entered his heart without damaging any of the blankets.

"This is a classic case of manslaughter—manslaughter by gross negligence or recklessness."

The court was told that PC Chester, who is married with three children, was one of eight armed officers who raided the maisonette at 6.00 am in a search for John Shorthouse, aged 35, the boy's, after a tip-off that he and two other Birmingham men had taken part in an armed raid on a restaurant in Dyfed, South Wales, two days earlier, in which the owner had been threatened with a pump action shotgun.

All three men were later imprisoned for their part in that robbery. Mr Shorthouse was sentenced to five years.

The court was told that before the officers raided the maisonette they were briefed that they were looking for men

who would be prepared to use firearms to resist arrest. No mention was made that children would be at the Shorthouse home.

Mr Fennell said that PC Chester and one other officer were to search a bedroom containing a single bed and a cot. Both men carried guns and their fingers were on the triggers.

He alleged that PC Chester failed to search the room properly and apparently failed to see the boy at all, although he must have been visible.

When the shot was fired it was at an angle of 30 degrees downwards into the bed, so PC Chester must have been above the child when he shot him.

Mr Fennell said that it would become clear that PC Chester's gun was not cocked and was in what was known as the double action mode which meant that pressure of eight pounds, 11 ounces would be required to operate the trigger.

Mr Fennell told the jury: "Inevitably in a case like this there can be strong feelings of compassion for both sides: "We ask you to put all feelings of emotion to one side and judge the matter in a detached and clinical way, but in a way which sets standards of the community whose representatives you are."

He said that during the raid PC Chester and his pair, Sergeant Alan Slater, went to search the small bedroom.

"It must have been apparent to anyone going into that room that with a cot and a teddy bear, anybody engaged in a search with a lethal weapon should be on his guard against the possibility of children being in there," Mr Fennell said.

Sergeant Slater was at the door to the bedroom covering

the search. The sergeant had called out "under the bed" and PC Chester had stooped to look there for a weapon.

The constable shouted "OK" and at that the sergeant shouted "Clear", indicating that there was nothing untoward in the room. The sergeant then left the room.

"Then a very short time, a matter probably of only a few seconds later there was a sharp crack from the room," Mr Fennell said.

PC Chester said: "I have shot him, I have shot him."

Mr Fennell said: "He was very pale and appeared to be panicking."

'There was no sign of the child'

Sergeant Slater told the court that he had been close to the bed where the boy was sleeping. He said: "There was no sign of the child. There was no movement at all. It appeared to me to be nothing more than a bundle of rags. There was no noise."

In a statement read out in court, Mrs Jacqueline Shorthouse, aged 25, John's mother, said that he always slept in a blanket, folded double, one part of which would be underneath him and one part on top. His head would be under the blanket.

PC Brian Goucher, a member of the raiding party, said that he entered the bedroom after hearing a loud crack.

"You would not have known there was anyone underneath the pile of rags. I pulled away a very old very thin eiderdown. Blood began to pump from a hole in the boy's chest," PC Goucher said.

The trial continues today.



Diagnosis finds Britain in sick state

By Thomson Prentice
 Home Correspondent

Britain has some of the highest death rates in the world from heart disease, deaths from lung cancer in women are increasing, and fatalities from cervical cancer are almost as high as they were 15 years ago, although other European countries have halved the rate.

Infant mortality has fallen less than in most other countries in Europe and the figures are still affected by regional, ethnic and social class differences, the Faculty of Community Medicine says in its *Charter for Action*, published today.

It says Britain has the highest death rate in the world from heart disease; deaths from lung cancer in women are increasing, and fatalities from cervical cancer are almost as high as they were 15 years ago, although other European countries have halved the rate.

"The charter calls on the Government to make good health "a basic human right", and to commit the "right level of resources to maintaining the health of its citizens".

The charter has been sent to the Government and all British health authorities. *Charter for Action* (Faculty of Community Medicine, 4 St Andrew's Place, Regent's Park, London NW1 4LB).

Forgotten illness' sufferers get help
 Thomson Prentice
 Home Correspondent
 Members of a new charity aim to raise millions of pounds to help sufferers of chronic disease of the brain...
 Charity, Sane (Scheme) a National Emergency...
 The plan to start a campaign...
 Tryon agreed to become...
 Spectrum, page 10

Midland yesterday...
 will operate between...
 fares of up to £119

Concern over food label laws

New government food and drink labelling regulations, which come into force today, cover only about 300 out of more than 3,800 additives used in processing...

Food and drink manufacturers should not be allowed to use additives unless they were clearly stated on food labels...

From today, some additives such as colourings, preservatives, and antioxidants...
 Regulations also apply to the maximum water content of cured meat and fish products...

Clean up High St warning

The environmental quality of Britain's high streets is heavily criticized in a report published today by the Royal Fine Art Commission...

Cluttered fascias with poorly lighting, over-size lettering and garish colours have been allowed to disfigure old and new buildings alike...

Branson's 'toy boat' unworthy of award

Mr Richard Branson will not receive the Hales Owen Trophy for the fastest Atlantic crossing because its holders claim Virgin Atlantic Challenger II is a "toy boat" and not a proper ship...

Vigilance warning to old people

A possible link between the deaths of four elderly people who were found murdered in their beds in south London was being investigated by police last night...

The attacks have occurred during the past five weeks with the latest killings at the weekend when Mr Valentine Gleim, aged 81, and Mr Zbigniew Strabrawa, aged 94, were found strangled at the Sommerville Hastings House...

Environmental health report

New houses short on space

Bedrooms in some new homes are so cramped that they fail to meet space standards fixed 50 years ago, the Institution of Environmental Health Officers said yesterday...

Environmental health report

Smoke: Contraventions of clean air rules had increased, partly because old people burned coal instead of more expensive smokeless fuel...

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Moral framework call for secondary schools' policy on sex education

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Secondary school pupils should be taught about issues such as contraception, sexually transmitted diseases, homosexuality and abortion, the Schools Inspectorate recommends in a document published yesterday.

The inspectors' report comes in the week in which MPs are due to consider the House of Lords amendment to the Education Bill, now in its committee stage. The Bill seeks to ensure that sex education is taught with regard to "moral considerations and the value of family life".

The inspectors agree that sex education should be presented in the context of family life, loving relationships and respect for others, but add that it is necessary to include the issues of contraception, sexually transmitted diseases, homosexuality and abortion because they are brought to pupils' attention inside and outside school.

"The discussion of these issues should be objective and attempt to explore all sides of the argument honestly," the inspectors say.

Mr David Hart, general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers, said last night the document showed that sex education was highly complex and should not be dealt with by legislation.

"It is an indictment by the House of Lords to legislate on this subject," he said. "I once again urge the Government to remove the clause."

The inspectors' discussion document, which has been in preparation awaiting the Gillick judgment and its aftermath, recommends that all secondary schools should prepare a policy on sex education, within a moral framework, and in consultation with parents.

Teachers are told to take account of the law as it applies to sexual relationships for children aged under 16, to homosexuality and to abortion.

"It is recognized that individual teachers have views of their own about these matters and that often pupils will want to know, and seek to find out, where the teachers stand.

"Given that pupils are apt to place great weight upon what their teachers say in these matters, teachers have to set out their own views with the utmost care while pointing out that other people, including the pupils' own parents, might sincerely and properly hold quite different views."

The subject of contraception should be taught with care, the inspectors say. It should be explained that female contraceptive devices cannot be obtained or used without seeing a doctor and that, under the 1985 Gillick judgment, parental knowledge and consent are needed before contraceptive advice can be given to a girl below the age of 16, save in rare circumstances.

The inspectors say it is particularly important for teachers to consult parents because parents have no legal right to withdraw their children from sex education lessons.

Homosexuality is almost bound to arise, the booklet says, and should be dealt with objectively and sensitively.

"This is difficult territory for teachers to traverse and for some schools to accept that homosexuality may be a normal feature of relationships would be a breach of the religious faith upon which they are founded.

"Consequently, local education authorities, voluntary bodies, governors, heads and senior staff in schools have important responsibilities in devising guidance and supporting teachers dealing with this sensitive issue."

Health Education from 5 to 16, Curriculum Matters 6, (Stationery Office: £2).

Private prisons 'should be tried'

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The involvement of private enterprise in running a prison might mean more economically and imaginatively run units, the Conservative Study Group on Crime says in a report. It calls for a local experiment in the privatization of jails.

The report, *Prison*, reflects growing interest in privately run prisons among Conservative Party members, with the United States seen as offering a dynamic example. The crisis in prisons has reached the point where new solutions are being demanded. Riots by prisoners and votes for industrial action by staff are symptoms of the strain.

The private enterprise move is one of a series of options put forward. Another idea the group says should be urgently explored is the provision by the private sector of finance and ownership of new prison buildings, which would then be leased back.

The report says that although serious crime needs comparable penalties, petty offenders should be diverted from prison.

Experiments in overnight imprisonment coupled with day release could be made.

Prison, (Conservative Study Group on Crime, 50p).



Joanne Warburton, aged 10, of Danstable, Bedfordshire, leaving the High Court in London yesterday with her mother after the girl was awarded £150,000 damages for a blunder by a hospital in Blackburn, Lancashire, which left her blind after her birth.

New light on smoking and heart disease

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

A new understanding of how cigarette smoke is involved in cardiovascular disease has been achieved by a study of hormones which regulate blood clotting and the expansion of blood vessels.

Researchers have found that long-term smoking alters the production of prostacyclin, one of the body's most important dilators of blood vessels, and thromboxane, which constricts the vessels and stimulates clotting agents in the blood.

Studies involving smokers and non-smokers at the University of Southern California School of Medicine have shown that nicotine alters the balance between the two hormones. It causes prostacyclin levels to fall, and thromboxane levels to rise, with the effect that vessels constrict and platelets in the blood are stimulated to build up.

Changes in hormone levels were found only in chronic smokers. No changes occurred in non-smokers who inhaled high-nicotine cigarettes, suggesting to researchers that cardiovascular damage is not immediate but occurs only after some period of time.

To establish whether the effects were caused specifically by nicotine, experiments were conducted using nicotine-free cigarettes, and with nicotine chewing gum. The cigarettes produced no changes, while the gum produced effects comparable to those of high-nicotine cigarettes.

In related research, mechanisms that may increase the risk of vascular disease in women who smoke and use oral contraceptives were investigated. Preliminary findings have shown that smoking significantly decreases prostacyclin levels in long-term smokers who use the Pill.

Space technology: 2 Scientists look to the future after Challenger failure

As more than 1,600 experts assembled in Toulouse yesterday for the two-week XXVI annual assembly of the international Committee on Space Research, Pearce Wright, Science Editor, reports in the second article on some of the issues facing the future of the space sciences.

The activities of man in space attract more attention than the results of experiments made with unmanned craft in, say, the monitoring of the Earth's magnetosphere or measuring the solar wind.

But in the past 29 years, almost 3,500 satellites have been launched and a large proportion were for scientific exploration. Their discoveries, ranging from pictures and measurements of planets, comets, asteroids and the solar wind to the evidence for intelligent life beyond Earth, will be examined at the conference of the Committee on Space Research (Cospar), in Toulouse.

However, the committee's main concern is the effects on planned experiments after the accident to the Challenger space shuttle in January.

NASA, the American space agency, has abandoned the development of an upper stage rocket called Centaur, because of risk to the crew.

When Cospar was founded in 1958, the ideas for research were focused mainly on astronomy, geodesy and geophysics, and radio science. But the current work of space research covers almost every scientific discipline.

When Challenger exploded, it overshadowed a spectacular achievement by an interplanetary spacecraft called Voyager II.

Four days earlier the Voyager had passed within 50,000 miles of the cloud tops of the planet Uranus and transmitted volumes of scientific data and photographs of the planet's system and its 15 moons.

That data and the pictures are still being analysed but the full significance of the discoveries will be considered at the Toulouse meeting.

Future exploration includes a large programme planned by the Soviet Union. By the early 1990s the Russians intend to launch a spacecraft which will go in a polar orbit around the Moon, a spacecraft which will be placed in orbit around Mars and a mission to an asteroid.

An equally impressive American programme, with European collaboration in many projects, has suffered a setback with the delay of the fleet of space shuttles.

Three missions were critically affected because of time: ● Astro-I was to have been launched on March 6 to observe Halley's comet. ● Ulysses, also known as International Solar Polar Mission, was a European Space Agency mission scheduled for May 15. The timing was critical because the spacecraft must first travel to Jupiter, where the giant planet's gravity would fling it over the Sun's unexplored polar regions. The proper alignment of earth and Jupiter for that purpose occurs only once every 13 months. ● Galileo, a NASA/West German mission to explore Jupiter, was intended for launch five days after Ulysses.

The fourth space mission affected is the Hubble space telescope. It was scheduled for launch on October 27. But because it will remain in Earth's orbit, it is not hampered in the same way.

The Hubble telescope, costing \$1.2 billion, will be the heaviest object ever orbited by the space shuttle. Astronomers will be able to observe out as far as 14 billion light years, to the edge of the universe.

If the shuttle launch is unsuccessful, there is no backup telescope and the entire project will end.

Tomorrow: Research into microgravity

Churches exchange views by letter

From Pope John Paul II to the Archbishop of Canterbury, December 20, 1984

The degree of communion which has already been brought about between us by the grace of God, indeed God's very call to us to be one, also bids us face frankly the differences which still separate us. While the Catholic Church must always be sensitive to the heritage which she has in common with other Christians, she must nevertheless base her frank and constructive dialogue upon clarity regarding her own position.

It was in this spirit that, in an important exchange of letters in 1975-1976, Pope Paul VI affirmed to Archbishop Coggan the position of the Catholic Church concerning the admission of women to priestly ordination, a step at that time being considered by several Churches of the Anglican Communion.

I know that Your Grace is well aware of the position of the Catholic Church and of the theological grounds which lead her to maintain it; indeed I am grateful that, in the recent debate in the General Synod of the Church of England, you referred to the implications of this question for Anglican relations with the Catholic and Orthodox Churches. But the outcome of that debate prompts me to reaffirm with all brotherly frankness the continuing adherence of the Catholic Church to the practice and principles so clearly stated by Pope Paul VI.

With his well-known affection for the Anglican Communion and his deep desire for Christian unity, it was with profound sadness that Pope Paul VI contemplated a step which he saw as introducing into our dialogue "an element of grave difficulty", even "a threat". Since that time we have celebrated together the progress towards reconciliation between our two Communion. But in those same years the increase in the number of Anglican Churches which admit, or are preparing to admit, women to priestly ordination, constitutes, in the eyes of the Catholic Church, an increasingly serious obstacle to that progress.

Pope Paul VI stated that "obstacles do not destroy mutual commitment to a search for reconciliation". We, too, were encouraged by our reliance on the grace of God and by all that we have seen of the power of that grace in the ecumenical movement of our time" when we set up the new Commission, whose task includes study of all that hinders the mutual recognition of the ministries of our two Communion (Common Declaration, May 29, 1982, No. 3). It is in that same hope, in the charity that "hopes all things" (1 Cor 13:7) but which seeks the unity of Christ's Body by "speaking the truth in love" (Eph 4:15), that I write these words to you, my dear Brother, as we celebrate the Birth of the Lord who came in "the fulness of time to unite all things" (Eph 1:10).

From the Archbishop of Canterbury to Pope John Paul II, December 11, 1985

Before all else I want to thank Your Holiness for the constructive and frank character of your letter. The question of the admission of women to the ministerial priesthood is a divisive matter not only between our Churches but also within them. It is surely a sign of both the seriousness and the maturity of Anglican-Roman Catholic relations that we can exchange letters on a subject surrounded

The General Synod of the Church of England meets this weekend to discuss the ordination of women, a subject which is threatening to inflict irreparable damage to Anglican unity. Published below are extracts from an exchange of letters on the subject, four in all, between the Vatican and the Archbishop of Canterbury, dating from December 20, 1984, to June 17 of this year.

The first two letters are an exchange between the Pope and Archbishop Runcie. The third and fourth represent an exchange of communication between the Anglican leader and Cardinal Willebrands, President of the Vatican Secretariat for Promoting Christian Unity.

letter as an expression of that responsibility in pastoral care for the unity of all God's people which is part of the office of the Bishop of Rome. You may be certain that I received your letter in the same spirit of brotherly love with which it was sent and also intend this reply to reflect that "speaking the truth in love" of which your letter spoke.

I would therefore propose to Your Holiness the urgent need for a joint study of the question of the ordination of women to the ministerial priesthood, especially in respect of its consequences for the mutual reconciliation of our Churches and the recognition of their ministries.

Though the difficulty is grave, to face it together would, I suggest, give real substance to the hope expressed at the end of your letter.

From Archbishop of Canterbury to Cardinal Willebrands, Head of the Vatican Secretariat for Promoting Christian Unity, December 18, 1985

While some Roman Catholic theologians may have suggested otherwise to Anglicans, I understand the Holy Father's letter as affirming that the Roman Catholic Church believes that it has no right to change a tradition unbroken throughout the history of the church, universal in the East and in the West, and considered to be truly Apostolic.

On the Anglican side there has been a growing conviction that there exist in Scripture and Tradition no fundamental objections to the ordination of women to the ministerial priesthood.

I feel an obligation to report to Your Eminence what I consider to be the most substantial doctrinal reason, which is seen not only to justify the ordination of women to the priesthood by some Anglican Provinces, but actually to require it.

The fundamental principle of the Christian economy of salvation — upon which there is no question of disagreement between Anglicans and Roman Catholics — is that the Eternal Word assumed our human flesh in order that through the Passion, Resurrection and Ascension of the Lord Jesus Christ this same humanity might be redeemed and taken up into the life of the Triune Godhead. In words common to both our liturgical traditions: "As he came to share in our humanity, so we may share in the life of his divinity."

It is also common ground between us that the humanity taken by the Word, and now the risen and ascended humanity of the Lord of all creation, must be a humanity inclusive of women. If half the human race is to share in the Redemption he won for us on the Cross.

Some Anglicans would however then go on to point to the ministerial priesthood. They would argue that priestly character lies precisely in the fact that the priest is commissioned by the Church in ordination to represent the priestly nature of the whole body and also — especially in the presidency of the eucharist — to stand in a special sacramental relationship with Christ as that the High Priest in whom complete humanity is redeemed and who ever lives to make intercession for us at the right hand of the Father. Because the humanity of Christ our High Priest includes male and female, it is thus urged that the ministerial priesthood

The Catholic Church takes very seriously the considerable progress that has been made towards our eventual goal of full communion of faith and sacramental life. Our greater unity must be a fundamental concern, and it has to be stated frankly that the step of the ordination of women does nothing to deepen the communion between us and weakens the communion that currently exists. The ecclesiological implications are serious.

If I understand it correctly, the thrust of the argument is this: Christ is our High Priest. The humanity he assumed to accomplish our redemption was a humanity that included both male and female. That is to say, his humanity must be understood as an inclusive humanity, if the whole human race is to be able to enjoy the fruits of the redemption. Those who are commissioned as priests in the Church fulfil a twofold representative function: not only do they represent the priestly nature of the whole body of the Church; they also stand in a special sacramental relationship with the risen Christ. Especially in the Eucharist, they represent Christ. Since Christ's humanity is most important in the priestly work of Christ and those who represent Christ in the Church would do so more perfectly if their number included both males and females.

It is clear that the question of who can or cannot be ordained may not be separated from its appropriate context of sacramental theology and ecclesiology. The practice of only ordaining men to the priesthood has to be seen in the context of an ecclesiology in which the priesthood is an integral and essential aspect of the reality of the Church. It is in and through the ministry of priests that the once-for-all sacrifice of Christ is present reality. So there is real continuity between the redemptive work of Christ and the priestly office exercised both by those in the episcopal order and by their collaborators in the order of presbyters.

The picture of human redemption that is set before us in the Scriptures is of God who is powerful to save and of a people who receive salvation as a free gift. Feminine imagery is used to reveal the place of the human family in God's plan of salvation. In the Old Testament the people of Israel is depicted as the bride of Yahweh. In the New Testament, St Paul speaks of the Church as the bride of Christ. In its tradition, the Church has understood itself in terms of this feminine imagery and symbolism as the Body which received the Word of God, and which is fruitful in virtue of that which has been received. Mary, the Mother of God, is, in her response to the Word of God, a type of the Church, Christ, on the other hand, is the Head of the Body, and it is through the Head that the whole Body is redeemed. It is precisely in this perspective that the representative role of the ministerial priesthood is to be understood.

Christ took on human nature to accomplish the redemption of all humanity. His male identity is an inherent feature of the economy of salvation, revealed in the Scriptures and pondered in the Church. The priest represents Christ in His saving relationship with His Body the Church. He does not primarily represent the priesthood of the whole People of God. However unworthy, the priest stands in persona Christi. Christ's saving sacrifice is made present in the world as a sacramental reality in and through the ministry of priests. And the sacramental ordination of men takes on force and significance precisely within this context of the Church's experience of its own identity of the power and significance of the person of Jesus Christ, and of the symbolic and iconic role of those who represent Him in the eucharist.

In saying this I wish simply to make the point that the arguments you relay cannot count as reasons for the radical innovation of ordaining women to the priesthood, the arguments do not negotiate the major theological issues which this

The pitfalls for Britain

I think this would have been a better arrangement. It would have symbolised the European unity of the continent and strictly both strengthened the unity of the continent and the responsibility of a leader while opinions of the world oscillated over the future of the summit. It was not finally clear point of common ground to the objective now sought to try to get the same effect by other means. The world would be better served by a decision that this is a high diplomatic aim. The operation last week was supported by the means and Portugal was never any doubt who was the lead. Some people who are remarking with the mouth of a second class British have been in actions. The Commission

That may be a tribute to Thatcher's strength. It is also a tribute to Britain's diplomatic skills. That is a tribute to the fact that when the British Government was seen as the principal actor of South Africa's role that many were

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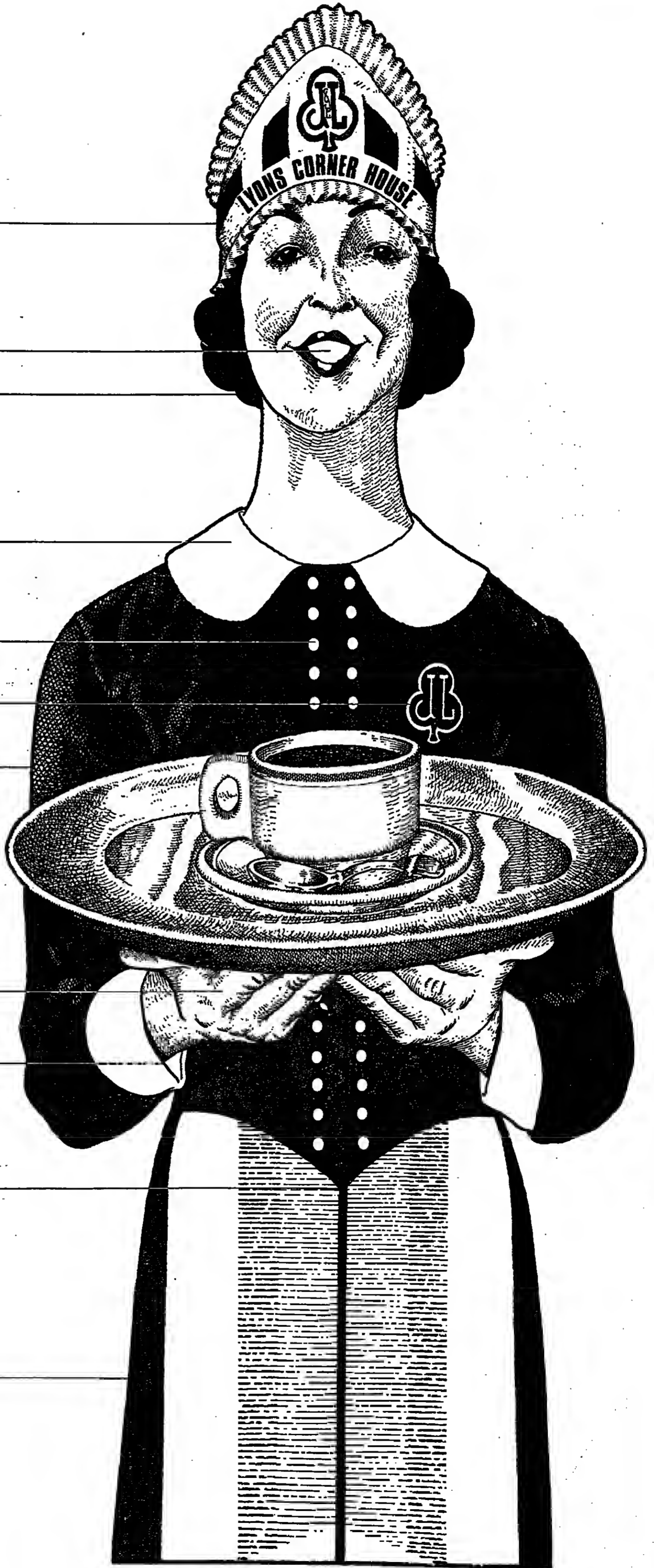
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The inner terrorist, the invented life



The forgotten illness

Last night 100 influential people met in the presence of The Prince of Wales to be told about plans for a major new appeal, SANE - Schizophrenia: A National Emergency. The Schizophrenia Appeal, with Sir Ralph Halpern as chairman and Lady Tryon vice-chairman, came about because of the extraordinary response to articles published in The Times seven months ago. They showed that schizophrenia, the "forgotten disease", affected 1 per cent of the population - 17 million people worldwide - and that the failure to care for these sick people had become the international scandal of the 1980s. One of those people is John Hinckley, who five years ago shot and wounded President Reagan. Last week Marjorie Wallace, who won the title of Campaigning Journalist of the Year for her articles, talked to his parents about the shock of discovering their son's hidden fantasies, and about their campaign to help the mentally ill

On March 30, 1981 the telephone rang in the Hinckleys' mountain home in Evergreen, Colorado, not far from Denver. Jack Hinckley, a caring Christian, was at the office preparing for a trip to help the poor in Guatemala. His wife answered the phone. "Mrs Hinckley", said a voice, "this is The Washington Post. Do you know that your son John has been identified as the man who shot the President?" That bald statement transformed the Hinckleys' lives. Jack was a successful businessman with his own oil exploration company. His wife, Jo Ann, had made a pleasant home. There were friendly neighbours, a local church and a good golf course. Their three children had grown up. Scott, the eldest, was working in his father's company. Diane was

His father thought John needed a kick in the pants

married. Only their younger son, John, gave them any cause for concern. John was a gentle, aimless fellow who in the seven years since he had left school had been unable to complete any college course or hold down even the most menial job. He was a shy young man who, even in his 20s was approaching 15 stones.

The disappointing pattern of his life continued, with Jack and Jo Ann alternately nagging and consoling him. They would receive calls from cities all over America, saying his money had run out, he had nowhere to live, and needed to be rescued. He would describe in great detail his relationship with his girl friend Lynn Collins, an actress in Los Angeles. "We tried everything", says Jack. "I thought Jo Ann was too tender. Maybe I was too tough. I would say 'all he needs is a good kick in the pants'". Anxious, but not unduly alarmed, they sought help from a psychiatrist who originally told them John was spoiled and lazy and depended too much on his home. Three months before the tragedy the family agreed to draw up a plan whereby John would find a job by the end of February and his own apartment by the end of March. The psychiatrist insisted his calls for help should be ignored. "There I was saying to my son, 'You're on your own'", says Jack "while he was losing his battle against the terrors of insanity. We just didn't know."

But the plan for his independence proved the final threat for the lonely young man. For the first three weeks in March, he booked himself into the Golden Hours, a cheap motel a few miles from his home. There he planned the act by which he would communicate with the world. Eight days before the shooting, he told Jo Ann he wanted to



(NY55-June 21)--INNOCENT-- John M. Hinckley Jr. was found innocent by reason of insanity Monday when a federal jury ruled he was not criminally responsible for his attempt to assassinate U.S. President Ronald Reagan. (AP Laser-photo)(ysk22010f1s)1982

An American nightmare, a universal concern: John Hinckley (above) whose attempt to kill President Reagan (right) shook the world and stunned Hinckley's parents (top) who "just didn't know" of their son's losing battle against insanity

find work in Los Angeles. She drove him to the airport, pleased that at last the "plan" was working. That was the last time she saw him free. The next time, he was brought by prison guards. "What do you say the first time you see your son after he has done the unthinkable", recalls Jack Hinckley. "Why did you shoot the President, son?" Instead, "we told him we loved him", he says. During the next weeks Jack and Jo Ann went through hours of interrogation at the Jefferson Hotel in Wash-



ington. Gradually the bizarre world their younger son had inhabited was revealed. Lynn Collins, the actress he had described so vividly, had never existed. Everything was a fabrication: the writing courses which he had never taken; the company he discussed so proudly; the close college friends who had barely heard of him; the glittering Christmas spent with film stars and music publishers in New York. In reality he had spent it alone in an unheated room on a deserted campus, paralysed by depression and self-loathing. The FBI showed the Hinckleys a snapshot John had taken of himself with a time-release camera, bolder a gun to his head. But it was the minor details which the bewildered parents found it most difficult to believe. His "friends" had become so real to them. "Do you mean that time when Lynn went shopping while he ate an ice-cream cone?" they asked. The FBI agents shook their heads. At home there were more chilling surprises. Jack and Jo

Ann opened the cases in his bedroom, filled they believed with old college possessions. Lying on top of a pile of clothes was the empty pistol case and the cut-out target of a man, riddled with holes. And here were the poems, revealing his despair. "Perhaps the Elephant Man would understand my dilemma... it's all a matter of face-to-face communication... the Elephant Man and I would kill for someone to love."

John had also become fascinated by the character of Travis Bickle in the film Taxi Driver. The film became his reality. He collected guns as Bickle did. He stalked political figures as Bickle had done. And he was going to shoot people for the heroine, Jodie Foster's sake because that's what happened in the film. It was not until just before John's trial, six months after the investigation began, that Jack and Jo Ann learned he was probably suffering from schizophrenia. "Like everyone else, we thought schizophrenia was like Jekyll and Hyde", says Jack. "Not the loss of self and the deep split with reality which we now realize lay behind his odd behaviour."

"If Jo Ann and I had known the early warning signs of mental illness, there would probably have been no shots fired. President Reagan would not have been shot. White House Press Secretary James Brady would not have suffered permanent brain injury."

John was found not guilty by reason of insanity and placed in the maximum security wing of St Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington DC, one of the most old-fashioned asylums in the United States. He is now 30, and living in the John Harvard Division, a relatively modern six-storey block, separate from the main buildings. He is in a ward with about 20 other men overlooking the hospital cemetery. As a privilege for good behaviour he is allowed to walk under escort in a restricted part of the grounds. He will stay in the hospital until a court deems him fit to release. "He is treated by people who understand his illness", says Jack Hinckley. He is on medication and once a fortnight the Hinckleys visit him for an hour's session of family therapy. "It has made a tremendous difference", says Jack. "We've been able to talk about the difficult things. We found it difficult to communicate, but now we have been forced to do so, we are very glad."

name's already mud. You've nothing more to lose. It was a bitter pill, but it made me think." The Hinckleys received thousands of supportive letters from others with mental illness in their families. They decided to write a book, Breaking Points (published by Berkley Books in May) to help remove the cruel stigma of mental illness. Then they went

The public was shocked by the not guilty verdict

to Washington and founded the American Mental Health Fund. Jack sold his oil company to devote himself to the fund, which will educate the public and provide money for research.

The fund is managed by an eager young man, David George, who was legislative assistant to Senator Jeremiah Denton. Hinckley, George and their associates succeeded in persuading the Advertising Council, a body which makes advertising space available virtually free of charge to a small number of selected charities, to back the fund, which will get about £16 million worth of advertising in 22,000 different media for the expenditure of £230,000.

"A recent Gallup poll showed that 57 per cent of Americans think mental illness is a personal weakness", says George. "We want to change that. We want to make people aware that it exists, and make them believe it is an illness. We aim to raise a dollar for every person affected by mental illness in America. That will make \$30 million for research."

On July 17 the flood gates will open, and for the first time the American media will be full of information on mental illness. "The US is today preoccupied by the fear of terrorism from abroad", says Jack Hinckley. "My concern is with another form of terrorism - the inner terrorism that each year strikes an estimated 100,000 new schizophrenic victims."

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Multiple Sclerosis is merciless. It's a disease that can strike anybody, anytime. And there's no cure. Yet every penny you contribute to the Multiple Sclerosis Society brings the cure that much closer. It also brings some comfort to the many thousands who suffer the misery of impaired speech, loss of eyesight, in-

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Form for Multiple Sclerosis Society donation: I enclose a donation to The Multiple Sclerosis Society of... NAME ADDRESS

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Mr Efficiency makes his mark

Getting ahead is what counts these days - elbowing your way to the top of the pile, becoming a big cheese by the age of 30 and a top tomato at 40. Everybody is at it; you can tell by the number of books they buy. Business books are the supreme publishing invention. They have an immense captive market since everybody wants to be more efficiently greedy and to "handle" people more effectively. Now it is Winston Fletcher's turn, with The Seven Keys to Super-efficiency: an I Ching for climbers of the greasy pole, a Karma Sutra for those who think you go to bed to "allow your mind to meander casually over any knotty problems". Super-efficiency is a classic of the genre - seven chapters with jaunty titles like "Stop Procrastinating!" or "Ideas, Ideas" and an unending stream of tips running from not lane-hopping when driving to work (it causes stress) to smiling frequently when you are in the process of reducing a subordinate to a heap of paranoid jelly. Reading it makes you deeply suspicious of talking to anybody. Are they, for example, leaning forward in their seat in a conscious effort at positive body language? Is the man next to you in the traffic jam listening to Gardeners' Question Time or is he, as Fletcher suggests, playing some foreign language tape?

The latest guide to business success comes from an unconventional ad-man whose down-beat image belies his up-beat career

propbet. The suit is a neutral blue and the general air is oddly shambling. Mr Super-efficiency is, in fact, an amiable, slightly bumbling chap who seems at first to be lumbering, rudderless, through life just like the rest of us. He must have some secret to impart, though, since his productivity alone suggests a



Wise words: Winston Fletcher

actually stunned in the advertising business, but a man leaving the top of one of the world's biggest agencies for a small, new operation did raise a few eyebrows. "I wanted to get back to making ads again", he says. "I was tired of just running a big organization." The writing, meanwhile, was rattling along at the rate of 50 or 60 articles a year plus three further books: Teach Yourself Advertising; Meetings, Meetings and Commercial Breaks. These made him hot property in publishing terms, since he had obviously mastered the knack of writing for the vast popular business market. By last year, however, he was growing a little weary of the idea. "I wanted to write The Complete Book of Sleep. But Sidwick and Jackson came along and said they wanted another business book and suggested I might know more about business than sleep. So that's what I did."

Fletcher acknowledges that the tone of Super-efficiency is a little humourless: "Well, you can't really be funny about efficiency. Everybody wants it and they are not really able to

make a joke about it. It was easy to be funny writing a book about meetings, everybody means about those, but efficiency is much more fundamental." Even more chillingly, he thinks the whole efficiency ideal is growing in this country: "A few years ago lots of British businessmen would go for two or three-hour lunches and come back sozzled. I realized that most of the people I was talking to in the afternoons were drunk. But there's much less of that now. I think people have realized we have just got to improve our efficiency."

Fletcher lives in London during the week and travels home to his wife and two children in Oxfordshire at the weekends, which he spends writing. Super-efficiency is the product of 12 Oxfordshire weekends. On top of that he is advertising adviser to the Social Democratic Party. So the work rate is pretty formidable - even more so when you discover he does all his writing using the supremely inefficient method of longhand.

Bryan Appleyard ©Times Newspapers Ltd, 1986 The Seven Keys to Super-efficiency by Winston Fletcher is published by Sidwick & Jackson, £9.95.

CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 990

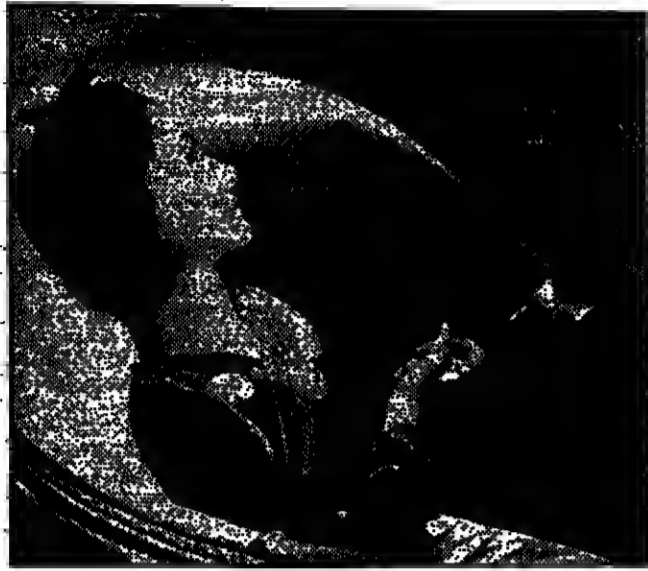
Crossword puzzle grid with clues: ACROSS 1 Mental hospital (6), 5 Lose colour (4), 8 Make one (5), 9 Basket-ball type game (7), 11 Make holy (8), 13 Gambler's counter (4), 15 Objective (13), 17 Finger plate (4), 18 Clear throat (8), 21 Turkish Mr (7), 22 Pretilly small (5), 23 Not as much (4), 24 Temperament (6). DOWN 2 Descendant (5), 3 Nonprofessional (3), 4 Display (13), 5 Destiny (4), 6 Greek money (7), 7 Cave-in (10), 10 Irish eff (10), 12 Carrying board (4), 14 Sullen (4), 16 Congested breath (7), 19 Very serious (5), 20 Burden (4), 22 Cricket club (3). SOLUTIONS TO NO 989: ACROSS: 1 Mucus, 4 Shimmer, 8 Nomen, 9 Offence, 10 Grains, 11 Mens, 13 Magnanimous, 17 Each, 18 Creation, 21 Insult, 22 Eluder, 23 Surface, 24 Texas. DOWN: 1 Mince, 2 Comma, 3 Sanguine, 4 Shooting range, 5 Info, 6 Manteau, 7 Rucif, 12 Immature, 14 Accuser, 15 Series, 16 Snort, 19 Index, 20 Pie.

Vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, partially cut off, containing text like 'An e ar for' and 'Exh of Korean Eastern'.

FASHION by Suzy Menkes

هكذا من الأهل

An eighties aristo for Coco



'Chanel invented casual chic: the opposite of uptight French women with poodles'

Inès de la Fressange smiles mischievously. "People think that I am the second Coco. But I'm much kinder and sweeter", she says. The rangy, aristocratic Inès is the image-maker for the revamped house of Chanel and the muse for its creative director, Karl Lagerfeld. She has also caught the changing spirit of our fashion times and expresses it in her modelling; independent, coquettish, droll and essentially European. After a decade of shifting fashion power, Inès de la Fressange symbolizes the renaissance of French style. She carries that burden lightly.

"Other people have given me this image of being typically French", she says. "I think of a French girl as being always angry and not nearly as tall as me. But then, many people in France think that, to be chic, a model has to have her hand on her hip."

Inès de la Fressange is famous on the catwalk for sending up all the traditional poses, for sauntering out insouciantly, cigarette in hand, for scriwing up her mobile face at the camera, for prancing out with her mooped dog Jimmy on the end of a Chanel-chain leash.

"Chanel invented casual chic", she says. "She was just the opposite of all those uptight Parisiennes with poodles." Later, Chanel suits became identified with the bourgeoisie and designed for older women. It is the role of Inès de la Fressange, and her friend and mentor Lagerfeld, to outface the awesome Chanel tradition.

"It mustn't be like a religion", she says. "We sometimes have to laugh at the whole Coco Chanel mythology. I don't think that Coco herself had so much humour. She had strong ideas, brave ideas, but she was not a surrealist like Schiaparelli. She couldn't be so frivolous. She had to work a lot and fight a lot."

Inès de la Fressange is funny, witty, 28 years old and nearly six feet tall. She is identified so closely in the public mind with the spirit of Coco Chanel that people shout to her that they are wearing her perfume as she drives along; they congratulate her on her last collection; a retailer from Africa arrived on the doorstep of the Paris Chanel salon demanding her attention. The fashion house reputedly paid one million francs in 1984 to sign her up for seven years. It uses her to ginger up

the sales teams and to support promotional efforts.

More significant to the fashion world is Inès's role as artist's muse to Karl Lagerfeld. He told me quite simply that he would not design Chanel collections without Inès. The feeling is reciprocal and hands a certain responsibility to Inès.

The sales graph of the fashion house and especially of the Coco perfume has responded dramatically to the revitalization. A new Chanel boutique opens in New York this autumn; a second Chanel shop opened in London's Sloane Street this spring, and a major refurbishment of the original London Bond Street shop will be completed in the middle of next month.

"I've never been afraid of the responsibility", Inès says. "I never read a book about Coco. I don't want to be afraid or shy of it. I put a Chanel haute couture jacket with a white T-shirt and I know that,

after a lifetime of association with the aristocracy, still sought to conceal her humble origins, Inès was born to high society and money. Her mother is an Argentinian beauty, her father a French marquis; her memories are of holidays in St Tropez with her grandmother, when they set out "with 20 suitcases, a chauffeur and a personal maid".

Choosing a fashion model in the upper-class tradition is a throwback to an earlier era of photography. Inès could be one of the society beauties in the Cecil Beaton Exhibition that she was rushing off to the Barbican to view.

Her childhood was spent in a grand country house and the local boys' school. It left her with a lifelong and Chanel-like passion for mao-tailored sports clothes and for school uniform grey flannel.

With Coco, too, she shares a passion for England. Inès oow has her home base in London ("I like the cosiness of England, which doesn't exist in France").

Her career demands constant travel, so she leads a peripatetic fashion life and her faithful dog has to be billeted on her long-time but oow ex-boyfriend in Paris.

"He spoils him terribly so that he gets too fat", she laughs. "It's like a divorced couple spoiling a child."

She regards Karl Lagerfeld not as her best friend ("you tell a best friend everything") but as "the person I trust the most". She got to know him well when he took her under his wing (and in his private plane) on a promotional tour. Now he uses her as a sounding board and soul mate, designing a 1940s afternoon dress to amuse her and asking her what she wants to wear.

From their collaboration have come outfits that have shaken the most traditional Chanel customers: blue jeans jackets, hug-me-tight dresses, the famous quilted bags sent up as dangly earrings or even as Inès in gilt chain braces and a miniskirt.

"It's a game for him", says Inès. "Karl works so quickly, each minute there is a new idea, and he is the exact opposite of designers who say that they are suffering so much to produce two collections a year. Karl does 15."

Their only disagreements are over Karl's attempts to improve on the perfect simplicity of a white sweater dress, or to use a glitter fabric which Inès considers vulgar. Her skill has been to temper the Teutonic side of his designing and to give back to Chanel the throwaway sexual allure of Coco's early collections (and earlier life). Inès de la Fressange has given Chanel a second coming. She laughs, rolls her eyes and guys up the Little Black Dress, when you tell her so.

John Galliano, 22-year-old avant-garde designer, is relaunching his company. Fashion entrepreneur Federico Bertelson is backing the ex-St Martin's student, who is designing a completely new collection which aims to put Galliano's undoubted creative flair on a more commercial basis.

Full financial support from high fashion's godfather will enable Galliano to stage a show at the next London fashion week in October and guarantee deliveries for that season. His new collection will be sold under the name Agecheek, the Bertelson company label which also boasts Alistair Blair, a newly fledged designer favoured by Sarah Ferguson, and menswear designer Richard James

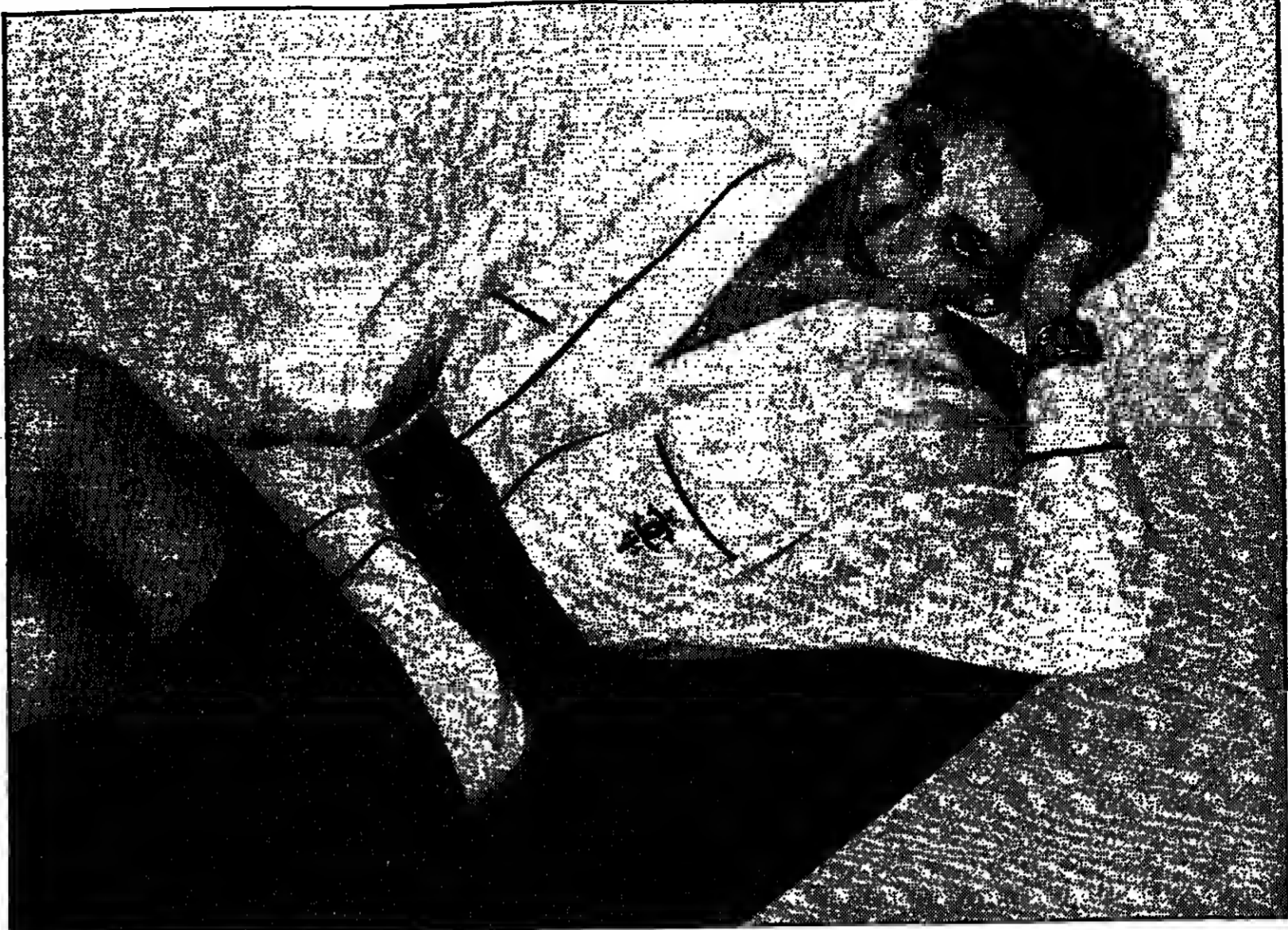
who is selling his first collection to the public this autumn. The other British success story in this group is Katharine Hammett, for whom Bertelson opens a flagship retail store in the London's Fulham Road this autumn. He has also just installed a Constant Sale Shop of marked-down designer clothes, on the model of an American discount store, at 56 Fulham Road, London SW6.

The high rainfall in early summer can be measured in percentages off in the sales. Designer fashions marked down 50 per cent are already standard so here are some ideas for high chic at half price:

Harvey Nichols in Knightsbridge have spring-weight tailoring in light wools from Soprani and Krizia; silk summer occasion outfits from Jan Van Velden, Flora Kung and Nippon; sophisticated silky jersey cocktail dresses by Bruce Oldfield and some rainwear that did not sell out in the Great monsoon.

Liberty can offer you brimfuls of reductions on royal wedding hats from Graham Smith, Philip Somerville and Kangol. Their 50 per cent fashion reductions include the summer prints of Betty Jackson and Wendy Dagworthy, as well as the more grown-up chic of Jean Muir, Sonia Rykiel and Yves Saint Laurent Variation.

Dickins and Jones (Regent Street, Milton Keynes and Richmond) are halving the cost of holiday clothes with mark-downs on citrus brights, sunshine whites and high fashion spots in their separates department.



Above: Inès de la Fressange in a white piqué crosted jacket that recreates the famous Horst picture of Mlle Chanel, far left. Below: A seductive slant on the little black dress in pleated silk georgette with signature gilt buttons; in the autumn collection from the end of the month. Gilt and pearl jewellery and gloves from a selection, all from Chanel, 31 Sloane Street SW1 and from the revamped Bond Street shop from August 14.

Make-up by Teresa Fairminer using Chanel's Les Croisettes. Hair by Peter Forrester at Daniel Galvin colour salon



It's chic on the streets

I was too young in the 1960s to take note of psychedelia or miniskirts. My first recollection of fashion awareness was a bet with my father at the age of 14 that I would never be seen in a pair of hot-pants.

As a child, the word "fashion" conjured up images of sophisticated ladies from the pages of *Vogue* and *Harpers and Queen*, and my mother's little black dresses and slim-tweed suits. There was a clear defining line between grown-ups' clothes and the Laura Ashley party dresses that the younger generation wore if the occasion called for more than a pair of jeans.

Suddenly, after two decades of earth mothers, executive women and outrageous fancy dressing, fashion has returned to elegant chic. I, however, will not be raiding my mother's attic to achieve the look, for this 1986 nouvelle chic is thoroughly modern.

Compare the gentle curvy lines of Dior's 1947 "New Look", accessorized with flowery picture hats, to the strong lines of Jasper Conran's 1986 autumn collection. Street fashions which get together the same look on a shoe-string strap are also much sexier than the lady-like lines of yesteryear.

Black patent Grace Kelly handbags, long black gloves and high-heeled slingbacks are retro accessories to the elegant look. They will all be on sale in the high street to recreate the 1950s style, but that is not to say that I will be throwing away my rucksack or tetering on heels that I have never worn. It is far more likely that Monty Don's witty diamond dogs will be pinned to the pocket of a faded denim jacket and that the denim jacket will be worn over the little black dress.

Rebecca Tyrrel

life

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FASHION NEWS

John Galliano, 22-year-old avant-garde designer, is relaunching his company. Fashion entrepreneur Federico Bertelson is backing the ex-St Martin's student, who is designing a completely new collection which aims to put Galliano's undoubted creative flair on a more commercial basis. Full financial support from high fashion's godfather will enable Galliano to stage a show at the next London fashion week in October and guarantee deliveries for that season. His new collection will be sold under the name Agecheek, the Bertelson company label which also boasts Alistair Blair, a newly fledged designer favoured by Sarah Ferguson, and menswear designer Richard James who is selling his first collection to the public this autumn. The other British success story in this group is Katharine Hammett, for whom Bertelson opens a flagship retail store in the London's Fulham Road this autumn. He has also just installed a Constant Sale Shop of marked-down designer clothes, on the model of an American discount store, at 56 Fulham Road, London SW6. The high rainfall in early summer can be measured in percentages off in the sales. Designer fashions marked down 50 per cent are already standard so here are some ideas for high chic at half price:

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Theatre of the absurd

Amid the row over the Hall-Nunn 'fortunes',
Bryan Appleyard suggests a better
way to run our national drama companies

Sir Peter Hall and Trevor Nunn have dominated British theatre for the past decade. They have led our two national companies into their long awaited homes on the South Bank and at the Barbican and from there they have ruled over the subsidized theatrical network in a manner which has been despotic, arrogant and internationally successful.

Their joint reign, however, has been steadily undermined by the very freedom which they have been permitted both by their respective boards and by the Arts Council. The rationale for this freedom has been simple enough: Nunn and Hall are highly talented and represent an unequalled asset for the subsidized companies. Yet those companies can only offer salaries which, by international standards, are low. They have thus been allowed to undertake work outside and, periodically, to benefit from National or Royal Shakespeare company productions which are popular enough to justify a transfer to the commercial theatre.

Resentment caused by such activities was generally limited since it is recognized that Nunn and Hall are effectively indispensable. But, first at the RSC and subsequently at the National, this resentment has spread and hardened in response to their increasing burden of external activities. In addition there has been the spectacular success of transfers from the companies. Shows like *Guys and Dolls* and *Les Misérables* have shown that

expensive ventures which would probably frighten off solely commercial producers can be made to work by starting them in the subsidized sector. But Hall's production of the musical *Seberg* at the National - whose only possible *raison d'être* was a commercial transfer - flopped miserably, leaving the company holding the bill for the losses.

All this has led to a situation in which the subsidized companies can all too easily be used as a means of removing risk from theatrical investments. That is unacceptable enough. Add the fact that individuals within those companies are allowed personally to profit from those ventures when they succeed, and it becomes outrageous.

It would have been expecting too much of Nunn and Hall themselves to have announced that it was plainly wrong. The Arts Council and the theatre boards should have acted as soon as the extent of the problem became clear. All were obviously wrong-footed by a profound change in the theatrical market. Where once there was serious theatre on the one hand and popular theatre, including musicals, on the other, there are now only blurred boundaries. The "serious" musical has been discovered - worthy of sub-

sidy yet able to draw popular audiences. In addition a big middlebrow market with a seemingly limitless appetite for plays like *Amadeus* has been unearthed. With the loss of artistic demarcation came a corresponding loss of managerial demarcation. The subsidized and the commercial sectors drew closer together and neither was prepared for the side effects. Commercial producers found themselves competing with expensive subsidized productions of shows which they felt should have been theirs by right. Meanwhile the state companies found it increasingly easy to cast off the fetters of "culture" and to descend, when the time was right, into the marketplace.

Yet, in principle, there can be nothing wrong with a degree of co-operation. The old subsidized structure is at all points being forced to adapt to partnership deals with private money. Naturally such arrangements cannot be allowed to swamp the subsidized companies' list of productions and, of course, all profits must flow straight back into less commercial ventures. But, once those conditions are satisfied, public-private deals make obvious sense.

The present situation, however,

is hopeless. It seems that we have reached the stage where Hall and Nunn themselves are more important than the companies they lead. If it is true that Hall has been allowed to nominate his successor then little more needs to be said about the absurdity of this state of affairs.

For the fact is that simply being allowed to run one or other of our two national companies should, within reason, be a substantial part of the reward for doing so. Ideally future appointments should be on short - say five-year - contracts and the salary should be significantly improved. This would reinstate the importance of the company as a whole as against that of one politically successful individual and it would permit gifted directors to return to the private sector with plenty of their professional lives to spare for the making of their millions. Actors, after all, work roughly on that basis.

The best hope that such vital changes may be in the offing lies with Sir Kenneth Cork, whose inquiry for the Arts Council into the professional theatre in England is due to report in September. May he grasp the nettle, not only for the sake of the bruised sensibilities and unimproved balance sheets of the subsidized sector but also for the restoration of the image of the companies as national assets, thoroughly committed to the sustenance of theatrical culture. For that, finally, is the only way they will ever justify their share of the public purse.

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Norman Podhoretz

When judges seize the law

Washington

The nomination of Antonio Scalia to the US Supreme Court has been greeted with a great deal of talk about where he stands on a series of controversial political issues. But the important question to ask about him, or any other nominee to the Supreme Court (merit being stipulated), is not whether he is for or against abortion or school prayers. It is whether he is for or against the constitution.

Putting that way may sound gratuitously provocative and melodramatic. But the terms in which the question is usually framed - does he believe in judicial activism or in judicial restraint? - are for all their soothing sobriety, less precise and even ultimately misleading.

The reason is that judicial activism has gone much further over the past few decades than its name suggests. Contrary to what Americans have been taught is its proper business, the Supreme Court has not been interpreting the constitution, not even broadly. Instead it has been ignoring the constitution and providing what one eminent student of these matters, Professor Lino Graglia of the University of Texas, calls "constitutional law without the constitution".

In the past, the debate between the two schools of thought on the scope of judicial review turned on how to read the constitution. But the debate today, as Graglia describes it, "is not about how judges should read or interpret the text of the constitution, but about whether this is what they should in fact confine themselves to doing".

To be sure, even Justice William Brennan, the most aggressive proponent of judicial activism now sitting on the Supreme Court, pays lip service to the old idea of interpretation. But his attack last year on the reaffirmation of this idea by the Attorney General, Edwin Meese, reveals that lip service is all that Brennan is willing to pay.

Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that Brennan, along with most professors of constitutional law (Graglia dissenting), argues that the constitution as written cannot and should not serve as the basis for deciding the cases that come before the Supreme Court.

To begin with, they claim, no one can know what the authors of the constitution really intended. Furthermore, even if that knowledge was available, the court should not bind itself to what Justice Brennan dismisses as the "anachronistic views of long-gone generations". In other words, the written text of the constitution is simultaneously unintelligible and irrelevant.

What then is left? According to Brennan, "majestic generalities and enabling pronouncements" which embody "the aspiration to social justice, brotherhood and human dignity".

Obviously, with this as a charter, the court is free to disregard the text of the constitution altogether. What is still deceptively

labelled constitutional law thus becomes law made by unelected judges who do not consider themselves bound by anything other than their own ideas about how to establish "social justice, brotherhood and human dignity".

This is not judicial activism; it is judicial usurpation. Specifically it is usurpation of a power that, under the constitution which most Americans naively think they can understand and by which they fondly imagine they are governed, is supposed to be exercised through elected representatives in the state and federal legislatures.

There is no doubt that the Supreme Court, in seizing this power, has used it in the last three decades to enact a "liberal" agenda. Yet a differently composed court, working on the same theory, could just as easily enact a "conservative" agenda. Opponents of abortion, for example, can appeal no less persuasively than its supporters to "majestic generalities" about "social justice, brotherhood and human dignity".

If, on the other hand, a Supreme Court judge believes that the constitution remains both intelligible and relevant, and that his job - his only job - is to interpret and apply it, then it is his private ideas about abortion, or any other issues not covered by the constitution, which become irrelevant.

Graglia states the point sharply: "An opponent of judicial activism need not claim to know the answer to so difficult a question of social policy as, say, the extent, if any, to which abortion should be restricted, to know that it is shameful in a supposedly democratic country that such a question should be answered for all of us by unelected and unaccountable government officials who have no special competence to do so."

Antonio Scalia has made much the same point about the regulation of abortion. In the past, he said, such decisions would be made through the democratic process. "Now the courts have shown themselves willing to make that decision for us. That is the major reason some people speak of an imperial judiciary."

Nor is Scalia one of those conservatives who favour submission to the constitution only when liberals dominate the court and become enthusiasts of judicial usurpation whenever their own party takes over. Conservatives, he has written, must decide whether the courts really are doing too much or simply have not been doing what conservatives want.

Scalia has decided against "judicial intrusion into the business of the political branches". Which is to say that he has decided in favour of the constitution. That is why everyone who wishes to save the system of self-government enshrined in the constitution - the one Justice Brennan and his academic supporters think is unintelligible and irrelevant - should applaud Scalia's nomination to the Supreme Court.

The author is editor of *Commentary* magazine.

A.N. Author

Foreign affairs home to roost

It must be almost a year now since I appeared in this space, and a year is a long time in publishing.

Two things make me want to communicate with you again. The first, as before, is my recent receipt of a royalty cheque for an ill-starred work of fiction, which was paperbacked - for that is the unlovely term within the trade - by Bills and Moon. The title, which you, like both my other readers, will have forgotten, was *The Soul of Mrs Saxby*, and this year the cheque, for £7.49, represented a 100 per cent increase on 1985. That is probably why you detect a new buoyancy in my prose style.

The second reason for my columnizing is a stroll which I took last week into the verdure and stucco of Bedford Square, the fabric of which has always struck me as the perfect emblem of literary success, no less than a lone jiffy bag seems the ultimate token of easily attained failure.

There were all the great and immutable houses - Chatter and Windbag, Sacker and Windup, and, of course, Heineken, the publisher which fails to reach the library shelves which other publishers can.

There were the iron railings against which I last saw my young Asian novelist friend leaning in a posture of utter despair. He was turns baying at the moon and crying into his hands, having just been thrown out of the launch party for his own book, *A Kind of Empire*, for nothing more serious than punching the chairman in the mouth. This had been the logical conclusion of a conversation on the small matter of an advance. And I really do mean small.

Anyway, on this last visit of mine, I wandered through towards one of those streets where the Bedford Squares sit at parasolled tables and drink Pimm's with Italian novelists called Al Fresco.

At this point, whom should I spy in precisely this posture but C.H.A. Irmán himself, lurching the latest in a line of putative Italo Calvinos. You would not think it to look at him, so sleek and blameless does he appear, but he is in the deepest of trouble. I know this to be the case, from another source, and I believe it must be the only time I have intelligence in the publishing world which he himself

lacks. The nub of the matter is that Irmán's house is about to be taken over by a concern which has as much interest in, and knowledge of, literature as I possess in the field of oxy-acetylene welding. Accordingly, his board of directors, which has sought the means of his professional demise for many a long year, has given him a job which, on the face of it, is enviable viz. to travel the world soliciting the literary endeavours of foreign authors.

To my certain knowledge, he has in the past few months flown first-class to Rio, Bangkok, Buenos Aires, Tokyo and Athens, offering contracts to all and sundry. He has as yet garnered no manuscripts, but his insatiable ego, more than that, it has turned into a solipsism, whereby all his "commissions" serve no greater purpose than to enhance his sense of power.

Come the autumn, the company will be awash with trusting new accountants, toxic with talk about the bottom line. They will study Irmán's global track record, declare him a commercial liability, and that will be the end of him. It will be the publishing equivalent of a garden weed killed by a surfeit of nutrition.

I must admit that, as I passed the table where he was getting quietly sloshed with Fresco, I was touched by a pang of compassion. But it was shortlived, for it was Irmán who promised me so much investment in *The Soul of Mrs Saxby*, only to see the thing drown in an ocean of critical indifference. His come-uppance is long overdue.

Irmán's globe-trotting has clearly given him a false sense of linguistic prowess, for there he was trying to trade fluent Italian with Fresco. The latter was desperately trying to talk him into publishing a work of fiction about incest in Tuscany.

As I loitered on the corner to catch more of Irmán's pretensions, I saw him pay the bill and dismiss his guests. It was Irmán who, with a very English thank-you sounded remarkably like "Pray go, go," which is precisely the message he will be receiving from his board before the summer is out.

Miles Kingston is on holiday.

THE TIMES DIARY

Tambo gambit

It is normally Britain's lot to follow the lead of the Americans, but in the case of Oliver Tambo, the boot is on the other foot. After five years of clandestine meetings with the African National Congress, the US State Department is on the brink of emulating the British example and making the talks official. Like Mrs Thatcher, Reagan's advisers see the possible advantages of a dialogue with the ANC as a temporary means of diverting attention from pressures to impose sanctions on South Africa. If the ANC leader goes to America, he will want full red-carpet treatment. Chief Buthelez, the Zulu leader, was received by Reagan himself on a trip to Washington not long ago, and Tambo is unlikely to settle for anything less.

Swansong

The Victoria and Albert museum has received such stinking publicity of late over admission charges, floods and the like that one might expect it to leap at the chance of vaulting an achievement. But so far it has made no public announcement of its recent English Heritage award for the best museum publisher. Could it be that the museum is embarrassed over its sacking a few weeks ago of publications officer Nicky Bird - the man responsible for winning the award - for over-running his budget? Bird tells me: "It's a pity the award didn't come quite in time to save me from the tumbrels."

Lambeth baulk

Few areas of London suffer a more pressing housing problem than Lambeth, yet the post of borough housing director is in limbo. Three weeks ago the then incumbent, Ed Atkin, was ordered out by the new council leader, Linda Bellos. Atkin, American husband of former councillor Sharon Atkin, decided not to go quietly, and summoned the local government union Nalgo to his aid. He is at home on indefinite leave and appears unwilling to relinquish the post without a substantial early retirement handout.

Bullish

A royal row in the London Borough of Newham over a decision by a number of Labour councillors to boycott all functions during a forthcoming visit by the Queen. John Bull, a local royalist and former Royal Navy seaman, tells me he is so outraged that he is organizing an assembly and march on the day of the visit by 300 ex-servicemen and women. With such a name, I suppose he could hardly have done otherwise. To judge from correspondence in the local press, further developments can be expected.

BARRY FANTONI



'Heard the one about the Irish couple who got divorced? Neither have I'

Off course

Passengers thinking of boarding the luxury cruise liner, the Astor, when it makes its maiden voyage from Southampton next year might be interested to know who owns it: the South African Marine Corporation. The 21,000-ton vessel, built in West Germany, was commissioned by Safmarine for cruises between Europe and Cape Town. But the political climate being what it is, and the alling economy making it difficult for South Africans to travel, the plan began to look unattractive and the ship was finally chartered to Morgan Leisure, of Colchester, which created Astor Cruises to do the marketing. For £4,730 the first cruise will take you to the Caribbean, up the Amazon, across to West Africa and into the Mediterranean. Astor's general manager, Len Wilson, says "I'm not worried about a boycott. This company is British and the ship will be manned by British officers and hotel staff from Mauritius."

Cottoning on

My story about colloquial re-interpretations of the diplomatic acronyms CMG, KCMG and GCMG has prompted a reminiscence of colonial days in Africa from a reader in Somerset. When the late Geoffrey Colby CMG arrived in Nyassaland in 1948 as governor, local wis rendered his position as meaning either "Call Me Geoff", because of his congenial manner, or "Cotton, Maize Groundnuts", from his interest in crop-marketing matters. Their ingenuity ran out, however, when he advanced to KCMG the following year.

PHS

Attack the Church at your peril

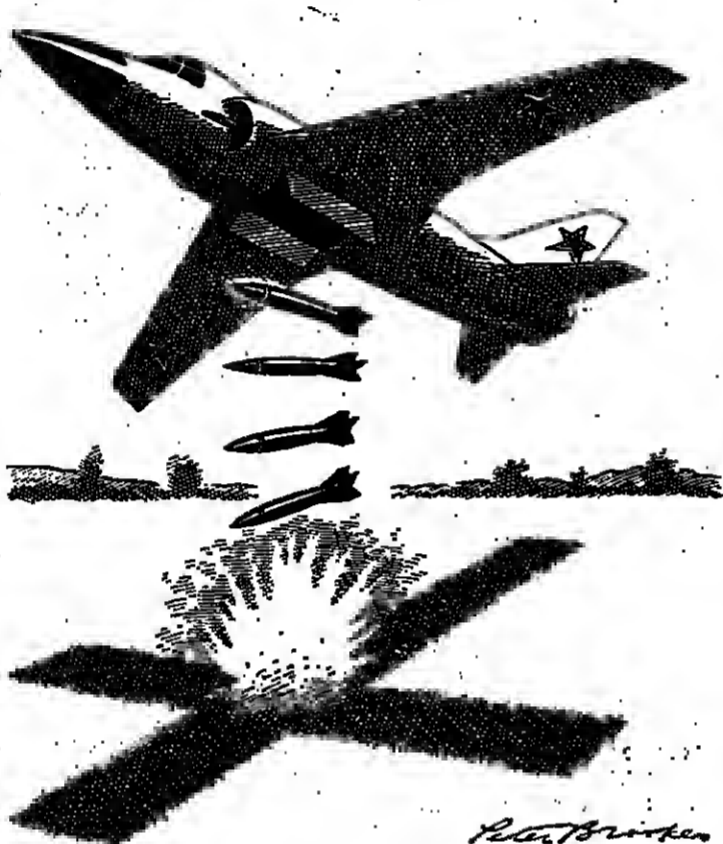
I am your adversary, one of those who know from experience that your party is incapable of initiating democratic reforms of its own accord. You, party activists, have so far reacted only to external stimuli; worse, you were never open to words of persuasion until they were drenched in blood. On such occasions you did begin to consider changes. There is nothing, however, to show that you have changed. In spite of this, I write in the conviction that silence in the face of evil turns a witness into an accomplice. There can be no other reason for writing to people who react to arguments by giving out prison sentences.

First, let me tell you what I shall not write about. I leave aside your promises of democracy five years ago, the disastrous state of the economy, the growing areas of poverty, attacks on the quality of life and on the social gains of working people, and the arrogant self-congratulatory declarations of your leaders. I shall not write about Solidarity, the union of millions of members forced into illegality, nor about civic and cultural life pushed into underground existence.

Being a prisoner of conscience, I shall not appeal to your consciences. When under arrest, communists were always demanding political prisoner status, but when in power they refuse to grant it to their adversaries. I shall spare you stories of the reprisals against prisoners, and of provocations, so ingenious that I often wonder where the perpetrators of these practices learned their devilish art.

I shall also forgo complaints against my guards here in Barczewo, whose contribution to the party congress takes the form of daily examinations of my naked body with a rather perverse enthusiasm. I am not impartial in any of these matters; a victim can never be an objective witness.

However, I am not a victim of your anti-Church policies. You must know that I remain outside the Catholic Church and have never made use of a church pulpit, so I am above suspicion of being an interested party. I am therefore in a position to tell you that your policy is short-sighted and dangerous - not only for Poland, but for you as well. Its basic principle is a re-enactment of the practices of the early Stalinist years, that is, introducing the methods already applied to us political prisoners into civilian life. These consist of



unceasing series of deliberately provoked tensions and conflicts, the aim of which is to destroy the adversary.

As far as we, the citizens of the Prison Republic, are concerned, this method has at times proved successful. You did succeed in engineering the mental breakdown of more than one prisoner. You managed more than once to murder or force someone to commit suicide. I am avoiding a moral assessment of these acts, but I concede their efficacy.

With regard to the Church, however, such methods are doomed to failure. Even in the Stalinist days, which were times of terror seldom equalled in Polish history, the Church was not annihilated. Mass persecutions, show trials and the imprisonment of Cardinal Wyszyński and many bishops proved to be of no use. The Church survived.

There are some among you who would like to try this experiment once more, people obsessively and professionally devoted to destroying the Church. They raise the spectre of Catholic intolerance, visions of burning stakes and cruel Inquisitors. This is

nonsense. The Catholic church in Poland is not a disseminator of hate, but is a denationalist hate or any other kind. An unabashed non-Catholic is telling you that he has never suffered any injury on the part of men of the Church, but has, on the contrary, experienced a great deal of friendship and help.

What is it then that the professional anti-clerics are after? Without beating about the bush, they want the restoration of totalitarian dictatorship in its most oppressive form. They want the political conflict between totalitarian power and society to be transformed into a conflict between the State and the Church; to make social and political tensions appear to be religious conflicts; to find a pretext that would enable them to mount a police action against the only independent institution in Poland. In this way they hope to delude people at home and abroad into thinking that what is at stake is not a struggle against totalitarianism but a noble fight of enlightenment against superstition.

This is a dangerous game. It will not destroy the Church or Solidarity, but it may endow conflicts in Poland with a new and dangerous



Adam Michnik, a 40-year-old historian, was a founder member of the Workers' Defence Committee (KOR), which disbanded in September 1981, and an adviser to Solidarity. He was arrested, with two colleagues, during a meeting in a private house in February 1985 and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment (later reduced by six months) for conspiring to organize a strike and being a leader of an illegal organization. This letter, smuggled out of Barczewo prison, was made available by the Information Centre for Polish Affairs in London

Prisons: why Britain too should privatize

One American in every 500 is in prison, a total of 430,000 in 3,500 jails. To cope in the absence of adequate public funding, more than a dozen private firms have been employed to build and run jails - at an estimated saving of 20 per cent.

First, construction costs are lower because private industry is not subject to the cost-inflating rules which the government imposes on its own construction projects. Time is also saved: instead of taking three or four years, as the government would expect, private companies can put up a prison in six months.

A prison combines security facilities with features of hotels and hospitals. Private firms have long experience and expertise in the management of all three. In fact one of America's largest prison operators began life as a hospital company.

Private firms are more concerned with efficiency. Through architecture and technology they

give each guard greater powers of surveillance, so fewer guards are needed.

Some argue that if Corrections Corporation of America charges \$21 per inmate per day, while the state can barely manage on \$25, it must be at the cost of essentials. That suspicion does not seem borne out by the results so far.

The use of private prisons is too recent, especially in respect of maximum-security prisons, for official evidence to be available. But interim material suggests that they offer a better service in many other areas than mere cost. Prisoners report that they prefer, for example, is better. They find the atmosphere of the private prisons, and the more humane treatment. The authorities report a lower rate of assaults on wardens and fellow prisoners and fewer suicides.

Private sector jails are pioneering new attitudes and techniques. In many of them the old titles are replaced by softer ones. Instead of prisoners and guards, there are

"residents" and "supervisors". Instead of guns and uniforms, there are company T-shirts. Ted Nissen, head of Behavioural Systems Southwest, works hard to arrange jobs for his "residents" when they leave. "Otherwise," he says, "I may lose my contract."

The private sector could take over Britain's prisons gradually, as it is doing in America, working its way up from low security detention centres to the construction and management of top security institutions. Private sector jails began in the US only a few years ago with centres for holding illegal aliens and juvenile offenders. Then Corrections Corporation of America won a four-year contract to lease and run the medium security Silverdale jail at Chattanooga. Last September it bid to operate the entire prison system of Tennessee on a 99-year contract.

There is nothing about the American prison system which suggests that it is easier than ours to run privately. Its problems of

overcrowded, outdated and low quality prisons are far worse than ours. And in Britain, some use is already made of privately-run institutions for holding immigrants of doubtful status, and pre-trial detainees.

The recent prison officers' strike, and attendant disturbances by prisoners, has demonstrated the need for a radical new approach throughout the prison network. While we could pump more money into the existing system, it would make more sense to invite the private sector to show what it can do by building and operating new institutions.

There would be no question of society relinquishing control. Effective monitoring would give greater control of privately-operated prisons than it could ever achieve in the anarchical and bitterly disputed public sector.

Madsen Pirie

The author is president of the Adam Smith Institute.

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Brighton is a busy town which produces a wide range of legal problems for the Council. The Council has the usual district authority functions with a highways agency and interests in the racecourse, commercial airport and passenger transport. It has a large property portfolio and is particularly prominent in the tourism and entertainments field. All this will give an excellent start to an Articled Clerk seeking a career in local government.

Applications are invited from enthusiastic and hardworking graduates who have passed the Law Society's Final examinations or who are taking and are confident of passing them this summer. The appointment will be from a date to be agreed and, subject to passing the final examination, will be for a period of 2 1/2 years with a commencing salary of £5,301 rising to £10,308 p.a. upon qualifications.

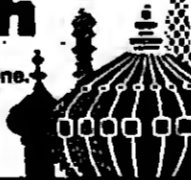
Application form and further details may be obtained from the Borough Secretary, Town Hall, Brighton, BN1 1JA. If you would like to discuss the post please get in touch with his Deputy, Mr. R. A. Divine, on Brighton (0273) 29801 Ext. 414.

Closing date: 18th July 1986

Borough of

Brighton

Brighton is a nuclear free zone.



WAKE SMITH & CO. CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL LITIGATION

The premature retirement of one of our litigation partners means that we have an immediate vacancy for a Solicitor wishing to specialise in high grade civil and commercial litigation, including employment law.

Ideally, you should have relevant experience in this field and the appetite for a substantial workload. Newly qualified applicants should not be deterred, however, if they are prepared to learn the necessary skills on the job. In any event, you will need ambition and energy to measure up to the standards of the Firm and the demands of the Department. For our part, the salary to be paid will reflect the responsibility of the position.

Please apply to John Gaunt, Wake Smith & Co., Telegraph House, Sheffield, S1 1SF.

LEGAL ASSISTANT Chief Executive & Town Clerk's Department. Scale 5/6 £5235 - £8906 (Pay Award pending)

An excellent opportunity exists for a Legal Assistant with conveyancing experience to pursue a worthwhile career in local government. The person appointed will be engaged primarily on general conveyancing and allied matters and the Council's substantial property interests and development programme ensures an interesting and varied workload.

Assistance with housing removal expenses in full. Flexitime. 37 hour week. Superannuation and Sick Pay Schemes.

Further details and an application form, to be returned by 23rd July 1986 may be obtained from the Personnel & Management Services Officer, Town Hall, Watford WD1 3EX. (Tel: Watford 40175 24 hour Answerphone).

(Ref: 024/86)
The Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer
BOROUGH OF WATFORD

BETTINSONS BIRMINGHAM COMPANY/COMMERCIAL SOLICITOR

Partner firm within central Birmingham wish to recruit an experienced Commercial Solicitor to assist in and expand this Department.

Attractive terms and early partnership prospects for the right applicant.

Please apply with C.V. to:

John Bettinson, 83-85 Newhall Street, Birmingham, B3 1LP

LAW WITH LANGUAGES

Old established Partnership with City and West End offices seek up to 2-year qualified SOLICITOR with good working knowledge of Spanish and French. Unusual and interesting position.

Contact: Mr. D. Cambridge 01-628 3255

Legal/Company Secretarial Assistant

London Salary Neg.

For a successful international industrial company engaged primarily in printing and electronics. It has a Group turnover of £310m and pre-tax profits of £49.3m.

Part of a small busy Head Office team you will provide a secretarial service to the Group.

Probably a graduate, you will have at least two years relevant Company Secretarial experience gained in a commercial environment with both UK and overseas interests. You are a good communicator with a friendly, confident personality and able to work effectively under pressure.

Salary is negotiable with good benefits.

Please write - in confidence - with cv and current salary to Lynne Stevens ref. A.21126.

HAY-MSL Selection and Advertising Limited,
52 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0AW.

Offices in Europe, the Americas, Australia and Asia Pacific.

HAY-MSL

CHARTERED SECRETARY

PENSIONS LAW SOLICITOR

City

Biddle & Co. are looking for an additional solicitor to join their busy and established team, which provides a comprehensive legal service for a wide range of substantial pension funds.

The successful applicant will be able:-

- to give clear and practical advice in all areas of company, contract, employment, tax and trust law relating to pensions
- to absorb and assess the implications of a mass of complex pensions legislation
- to draft creatively and precisely, often under considerable pressure.

Salary will be highly competitive, and prospects for the right candidate are excellent.

If you are interested, please write in confidence to:-

Hugh Arthur
Biddle & Co.
1 Gresham Street
London EC2V 7BU
Tel: 01-606 9301

BIDDLE & CO.

BROMLEY MAGISTRATES' COURT

TRAINEE COURT CLERK

Salary £6,810 - £7,206 p.a. inc London Weighting

Applications are invited from young, qualified barristers or solicitors for this post which provides an excellent opportunity for the successful applicant to embark on a career in the Magistrates' Court. Articles can be offered to a suitable applicant. National conditions of service apply.

Application forms and a career guide may be obtained from me at the address below. The closing date for applications will be 18th July 1986

R. J. Haynes
Clerk to the Justices
The Magistrates Court, South Street
Bromley, Kent, BR1 1RD
Tel: 01-466 6621

IRELAND Barristers

are required for the following positions in the Office of the Attorney General

A. DIRECTOR OF THE STATUTE LAW REFORM AND CONSOLIDATION OFFICE

Ten years practice as a Barrister in Ireland or the United Kingdom.

Salary: IRE31,668

Experience in certain positions in the Civil Service in Ireland or the United Kingdom may be counted up to a maximum of five years for this competition.

B. ASSISTANT PARLIAMENTARY DRAFTSMAN

Eight years practice as a Barrister in Ireland.

Upper age limit: 45 years
Salary range: IRE24,744-IRE27,641

Experience in certain positions in the Civil Service in Ireland may be counted up to a maximum of four years for this competition.

Closing Date: 31st July, 1986.

Application forms and further details from:

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission,
1 Lower Grand Canal Street, Dublin 2.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

HOWARD KENNEDY PROPERTY LAWYERS

We have a vigorous and expanding property department covering all aspects of this type of work.

The range encompasses every kind of transaction from domestic conveyancing and sheltered housing to the most sophisticated development projects, commercial leasing, and property-backed corporate acquisitions and dealings.

We seek to attract solicitors either at the outset of their careers or with reasonable experience who will be enthusiastic about participating in our own rapid development.

In return we offer considerable scope for enterprise, a friendly office and proper remuneration with prospects of advancement for the right person(s).

If you feel you might like to join us please apply in writing, together with your curriculum vitae, to our Partnership Secretary -

Mrs. O.M. Wilson, B.A.,

**Howard Kennedy 23 Harcourt House
19 Cavendish Square London W1M 9AB**

Assistant Solicitors (2)

£11,973 - £12,861 p.a. inc.
To work in the litigation section of the Legal and Committee Services Division. One of the posts has an emphasis on planning and common law litigation and the other on child care and civil litigation. You will need to show an ability to work under pressure and as a member of a team. Experience would be an advantage but recently qualified applicants will be considered.
Bromley is the largest of the London Boroughs and offers a wide range of professional work together with an extremely attractive working environment at the Civic Centre.
Relocation expenses scheme applies in certain cases. For further information and an application form please contact Chief Personnel Officer, Bromley Civic Centre, Rochester Avenue, Bromley BR1 3JH. Tel: 01-250 0324 (24 hour answering service) (Ref: A282/A283).

**Closing date
23rd July 1986.**
Applications from ex-employees of the GLC/WCC's or London Residuary Body staff with relevant experience will be welcome.



THE LONDON BOROUGH

COMMERCIAL LITIGATION - GLOUCESTER

Solicitor - Newly Admitted or Awaiting Admission

We are an unusual firm and offer an unusual career opportunity. We are at a formative stage of our development, highly personal in style but with modern systems. We have an established, fast expanding, quality commercial practice.

We seek an enthusiastic new member for our litigation team to assist and learn from a Partner with a varied but genuinely commercial case load.

Apply with c.v. to:
**Geoffrey Hand, Flint Hand,
25 Brunswick Road,
Gloucester, GL1 1YE**

Principal Solicitor c. £18,000 per annum

We are seeking a lawyer with at least five years local government experience to lead a team of assistant solicitors and to provide an advisory service to committees and line managers in all of the Council's Departments. Also to ensure that the Council is properly represented at Courts and Tribunals.

The postholder will be expected to take a leading personal role in the more sensitive cases and appear occasionally for the Council at County Magistrates Courts, Tribunals, Appeals and before the Registrar in the High Court.

The post is graded at the top of the National Principal Officers Range 2.

Formal application by brief letter and C.V. with the names of two referees to the Head of Personnel and Productivity Services, London Borough of Croydon, Taberner House, Park Lane, Croydon, CP9 3JS. Closing date 25 July 1986.

Informal enquiries to Mrs. Halligey Senior Assistant Controller of Administration, on 01-686 4433 extn. 2314 (or the Controller on extn. 2312).



An equal opportunity employer

ASSOCIATED BOOK PUBLISHERS (UK) LTD EDITORIAL ASSISTANTS

This Company publishes Law books and Journals under the specialists imprints of Sweet & Maxwell, and Stevens.

There are vacancies for Editorial Assistants. The work involves copy-editing and preparation, liaison with editors and authors, both inside and outside the Company, and participation in many production processes. Suitable training will be given as necessary. Typing skills will be given special consideration.

We are looking for self-responsible people who can manage their own priorities: job satisfaction lies in maintaining high editorial standards with close attention to detail and in working as part of a young, friendly team in one of the UK's most successful publishing companies.

Applicants should write, in confidence, stating age, qualifications, experience and present salary to:

**David Richards,
Personnel Director, Reference No. ABP3
Associated Book Publishers (UK) Limited,
11 New Fetter Lane,
London, EC4P 4EE**

GRANGEWOODS

We are a medium size (19 partner) firm which was created in 1975. At that time the firm comprised 3 partners and had a total complement of 15. The practice has virtually doubled in size every 3/4 years and today employs a total of 120 staff. Much of the work of the practice is City orientated and we expect and intend the growth of the firm to be maintained in the wake of the "Big Bang".

In an increasingly competitive and challenging legal and business environment we are committed to a policy of expansion by the provision and maintenance of the highest standards of responsiveness and professional and business skills. We shall be looking to those we recruit to be capable of rapidly joining with the existing partners in implementing this policy.

We are accordingly seeking to recruit assistant solicitors with a capacity for sustained hard work having between them 1 to 3 years relevant experience and with a good academic background in the following departments:

Company/Commercial: Applicants should have experience in one or more of the following fields: Public Company work including floatations; company acquisitions and asset sales; commercial lending; investment and commercial banking; corporate taxation.

Commercial Property: Applicants should have experience in one or more of the following fields: Property finance; commercial and residential development; institutional investment; property leasing; joint ventures.

Litigation: Applicants should have experience in one or more of the following fields: Construction and building litigation and arbitration; landlord and tenant (residential and commercial).

The working environment is friendly and supportive and we shall pay the salaries that are required to enable us to recruit individuals of the highest calibre. Prospects for the right candidates are excellent.

Applications with c.v. should be sent to:
**Michael Fielding Esq., Grangewoods,
1 Harley Street, London W1A 4DG**

MARSHALL CLEGG MARINE CONSULTANTS

has a vacancy in its newly established offices in Piraeus Greece for a marine consultant to advise its clientele of shipowning, banking and insurance clients. The preferred applicant will either have a legal qualification and several years experience practising in the field of maritime law or will have been employed by a P and I Club handling a case load of claims relating to the full range of shipping problems.

Initial interviews will be held in London in late July.

Applicants should write with their current curriculum vitae and salary expectations to Box No. J94, Times Newspapers, Virginia Street, Wapping E1.

LITIGATION

Old established firm requires assistant solicitor for busy South Bucks practice. Matrimonial, crime and general litigation with some advocacy.

Excellent prospects for ambitious young solicitor either newly qualified or with 2 or 3 years experience.

**Telephone
Beaconsfield 2661
(Ref RAA)**

SOLICITOR LONDON TO £15,000

An opportunity for a solicitor in a medium sized practice. The nature of work will be increasing and varied and partnership prospects will be offered. Salary negotiable. Write now to C. J. Cook, 14 Dorset Rd, Brighton, Sussex BN1 3PE. Tel: 01323 8091.

ATTORNEY/CLERK 2 required for firm of solicitors that is well established, expanding and established 100 years. First class experience and prospects. Write now to C. J. Cook, 14 Dorset Rd, Brighton, Sussex BN1 3PE. Tel: 01323 8091.

LITIGATION SOLICITOR - We need an energetic enthusiastic solicitor for our Winchester branch. The successful applicant will be expected to lead the Department and will deal with criminal and civil litigation and matrimonial matters. A healthy appetite for work and an ability to react further to the needs of our practice are also essential. Prospects are very bright and environment good. Salary and partnership prospects for the right person. Salary negotiable. Write now to C. J. Cook, 14 Dorset Rd, Brighton, Sussex BN1 3PE. Tel: 01323 8091.

PARTNERSHIP PROSPECTS with South's Town firm. Over 30 years experience. 26185

TRUST, TAX, PROBATE, WCI practice. Probate, WCI, Trust, Tax, Probate, WCI. Write now to C. J. Cook, 14 Dorset Rd, Brighton, Sussex BN1 3PE. Tel: 01323 8091.

SOLICITORS Thrive Litigation and Commercial Practice. Write now to C. J. Cook, 14 Dorset Rd, Brighton, Sussex BN1 3PE. Tel: 01323 8091.

BATH AREA Litigation solicitor. Write now to C. J. Cook, 14 Dorset Rd, Brighton, Sussex BN1 3PE. Tel: 01323 8091.

LITIGATOR FOR COMMERCIAL practice. Write now to C. J. Cook, 14 Dorset Rd, Brighton, Sussex BN1 3PE. Tel: 01323 8091.

SOLICITOR REQUIRED

Go-ahead City firm with heavy workload of insurance/PI litigation seek young solicitor. Congenial atmosphere and the sky is the limit for the right applicant.

For interview, please telephone:
01-248 9205

LEGAL AID Specialist & Matrimonial Solicitor. Write now to C. J. Cook, 14 Dorset Rd, Brighton, Sussex BN1 3PE. Tel: 01323 8091.

BRANCH OFFICE SOLICITOR - Commercial & Litigation. Write now to C. J. Cook, 14 Dorset Rd, Brighton, Sussex BN1 3PE. Tel: 01323 8091.

CONVEYANCING Executive - 26185

FREE LIST of Country Practices - 26185

Town Clerk's Service SENIOR LAW CLERK

c.£11,300 - c.£12,000 inc.

A temporary post for up to 2 years.

A highly competent conveyancer with good knowledge of land law and the organising ability is required to deal with organisation of the deed storage arrangements and related records, and conveyancing work arising therefrom.

This post may suit a qualified Fellow of the Institute of Legal Executives or a retired Solicitor or Managing Clerk.

This will be a fixed term contract of employment for a maximum period of 2 years, but someone looking for a shorter period of employment of at least one year will be considered.

Application forms quoting Ref. 269X from the Personnel Service, The Town Hall, Hudson Street, London, W8 7HX

Tel: 01-937 8562 (24 hour answering service).
Closing date for applications 23rd July, 1986.

UB United Biscuits Commercial Litigation

As part of the expansion of its Legal Department the United Biscuits Group wishes to recruit two lawyers to work at its Headquarters in Isleworth.

Advocate/Litigator

You will be a recently qualified Solicitor or Barrister and have good academic qualifications with at least 2/3 years experience in Litigation. Some advocacy experience is preferred for Industrial Tribunal work and a good working knowledge of High Court and County Court procedure is essential. There will be an opportunity to be involved in many other aspects of the Company's legal work.

Legal Executive

You will be a qualified member of the Institute of Legal Executives with at least 3/4 years experience of High Court and County Court litigation. Preferably you will want to undertake advocacy in Industrial Tribunals.

The salaries will be competitive and other benefits are those to be expected from a major commercial group.

Both appointments call for persons with a positive approach to legal problem resolution.

For an application form, please write or telephone Miss J. Tunbridge, Senior Personnel Officer, United Biscuits (UK) Limited, Great West Way, PO Box 40, Uxbridge, Middlesex, TW7 5NN. Tel: 01-560 3131 Ext. 4155.

NEWLY ADMITTED SOLICITOR - Commercial & Litigation. Write now to C. J. Cook, 14 Dorset Rd, Brighton, Sussex BN1 3PE. Tel: 01323 8091.

PRIVATE CLIENT TO £20K

High quality workload for able lawyer of up to three years PQE at leading City practice.

EMPLOYMENT TO £15K

Leading City practice seeks Employment Lawyer of up to one year PQE.

CORPORATE TAXATION TO £20K

Opportunity to undertake excellent Corporate workload at outstanding Central London practice. Up to two years PQE.

COMPANY COMMERCIAL TO £18K

Major City practice wishes to recruit ambitious Solicitor, of up to 18 months PQE.

RESIDENTIAL CONVEYANCING TO £20K

Eminent City practice requires Conveyancer with up to three years PQE for rewarding caseload.

COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCING TO £20K

Highly regarded City practice requires callous Solicitor of up to 18 months PQE for top quality workload. Good prospects.

PENSIONS TO £30K

Experienced Pensions Lawyer for major Central London practice. Excellent prospects.

COMMERCIAL LITIGATION

Opportunity with well-respected Central London practice for able Litigator of up to 18 months PQE.

Law Personnel

Staff specialists to the legal profession worldwide. 95 Aldwych, London WC2B 4JF. Tel: 01-242 1281 (ansaphone after office hours)

SENIOR TECHNICAL OFFICER

The Chartered Association of Certified Accountants, a leading international body of accountants, requires a Senior Technical Officer in Technical Department to deal with parliamentary and law affairs. A law degree or equivalent qualification is desirable together with a background and interest in developing detailed proposals for changes in commercial law and providing guidance for members.

Salary c.£18,000

Please apply to:

**Mike Walsh,
Head of Technical Services,
The Chartered Association of
Certified Accountants,
29 Lincoln's Inn Field,
London WC2A 3JE**

01-242 6855

MONMOUTH DISTRICT COUNCIL ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

LEGAL SECTION

Applications are invited for the post of:

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR (PLANNING/LITIGATION)

PO (2-5) £11,280 - £12,168 per annum

The postholder will be responsible for all the Council's legal work under its planning functions (including attendance at the Planning Committee) and the conduct of litigation (mainly prosecutions in the Magistrates Court and various County Court matters but including some High Court work). He/she will have the opportunity of gaining experience in the whole range of the Council's legal work.

For further details and an application form, please contact the Personnel Officer, Monmouth District Council, Mamhilad House, Mamhilad Park, East, Pontypool, Gwent, NP4 0YL.

N.B. This is a re-advertisement; previous applicants will be considered as a matter of course.

Tel: Pontypool (04955) 2311 ext. 239.
Closing Date: 21st July 1986.

YOUNG SOLICITOR

Needed by established firm to join its busy Litigation Department with particular responsibility for Magistrates Court work, although there will be an opportunity to work in other fields. An ability to work with minimum supervision is essential and a newly qualified person will be considered.

Salary negotiable according to age and experience.

Write with C.V. to:

**R. C. Killin
HOWARD KILLIN & BRUCE
16/17 South Quay
Great Yarmouth
Norfolk
NR30 2RA**

NEWLY ADMITTED SOLICITOR - Commercial & Litigation. Write now to C. J. Cook, 14 Dorset Rd, Brighton, Sussex BN1 3PE. Tel: 01323 8091.

NEWLY ADMITTED SOLICITOR - Commercial & Litigation. Write now to C. J. Cook, 14 Dorset Rd, Brighton, Sussex BN1 3PE. Tel: 01323 8091.

SECRETARY ETHICS & GUIDANCE £28,000 - £34,000

The Council of The Law Society are establishing a new Committee from 1st September 1986. Its members will be responsible for the formulation of policy in matters of professional conduct, standards and quality of work, as well as the provision of guidance and advice to the profession generally.

Applications are invited for the post of Secretary of the Department which will service the new Committee. Applicants should be solicitors with broad legal experience and a particular awareness of the importance of rules of conduct in a self-regulating profession. The department includes both admitted and unadmitted staff and considerable management experience is essential.

The salary and benefits attached to this position will reflect its importance, and for the right man or woman it will provide a unique opportunity to make an important contribution to the profession.

Please write enclosing your CV to the Personnel and Training Manager, The Law Society, 113 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL.

(Closing date 9th July, 1986)

THE LAW SOCIETY

AMBITIOUS SOLICITOR (Industry)

Manchester region c.£16,000 + car etc.

Our client is a well established and diverse publicly quoted manufacturing group. Their impressive profit performance in recent years has been achieved by effective commercial management. The group is now poised for further significant expansion in the UK, Europe and the USA.

An enthusiastic solicitor (Probably aged 27 to 35) is now required to join the small but significant Head Office legal team. The work is challenging and of a varied and interesting nature including contract negotiations relating to acquisitions and disposals, commercial conveyancing and other ad-hoc projects. The successful candidate will be an able communicator who considers that his or her personal and technical skills can be fully utilised in an industrial environment where long term career aspirations may be furthered.

In addition to an excellent commencing salary, other benefits will include a company car and relocation expenses in appropriate circumstances.

Please apply to Christina Counsell, BA, ACA, (Executive Consultant), Daniels Bates Partnership Ltd., Leeds Office, Tel: (0532) 461671, quoting ref: 86/210517.

Daniels Bates Partnership

PROFESSIONAL RECRUITMENT

SOLICITOR/ASSISTANT LITIGATION HEAD

A Hong Kong based firm requires a well-experienced litigator to deal with first class High Court litigation: The firm is young; but well-established, having two offices in Hong Kong and one in Singapore; as well as associate offices in England and Europe.

Hong Kong is a fast-moving city, and challenge, scope and opportunity are bound in this appointment. The remuneration package is flexible and will be geared to attract the most suitable candidate. Interviews will be arranged in London.

Applications, which will be treated in strict confidence, should be sent with full C.V. to BOX A56

ASA LAW LOCUMS

ASA LAW Locum specialists for Solicitors need more locums in London & the South.

01-248 1139

ASA LAW 6/7 Ludgate Square Ludgate Hill London, EC4M 7AS

DUNLAVEY-ROBIN

Energetic 6 partner Holborn firm requires:

CONVEYANCER 1 to 2 years admission. Only commercial and high quality residential.

LITIGATOR 2 to 4 years admission. High court landlord and tenant and international commercial.

City salaries and bonus payable. Ability and hard work will be rewarded with partnership.

Please phone or write to: G Dunlavy, Dunlavy-Robin, 8 Kingsway, London, EC2A 3DP. 01-379 7922

RAPIDLY EXPANDING BUSINESS

requires non-contentious qualified solicitor for East Midlands office. Apply in confidence with full CV to Box 222, The Times, Advertisement Department, PO Box 484, Virginia Street, London E1 9DD.

PRIVATE CLIENT - OXFORD

£ Highly Neg.

Our client wishes to recruit a solicitor with up to two years experience of private client work. Successful candidate will be working on a mixed case-load in conjunction with the existing Trust and Probate departments. An ideal opportunity to join this well-respected firm and develop this highly specialized division of the practice. Working environment pleasant and salary negotiable according to age and experience.

For further details on this and other legal vacancies in the London or Oxford areas, please contact Claire Wilmans at:

GABRIEL DUFFY CONSULTANCY
2nd Floor
31 Southampton Row
London WC1R 5JH

Daytime telephone number 831 2288
Evenings and Weekends 740 0289

LEGAL LA CREME

Secretary bilingual (English/German), preferably with experience in legal work for lawyer's office in Cologne (Köln), Germany. Salary according to age and experience and above average.

Please refer to: Heulshausen Dr. Ehler, Feldmann, Dr. Schiller, Wehmann, Grosse 13, D-5000 Köln 51. Tel: (0) 221-330131.

RETURN FROM Overseas F.L.C. and Legal Executives. London, Midlands, South Coast and West Country. Write now to: Daniels Bates Partnership, PO Box 222, The Times, Advertisement Department, PO Box 484, Virginia Street, London E1 9DD.

SOLICITOR/COMPANY SECRETARY - Probate, WCI, Trust, Tax, Probate, WCI. Write now to C. J. Cook, 14 Dorset Rd, Brighton, Sussex BN1 3PE. Tel: 01323 8091.

COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCING - 26185

RETIRED FROM Overseas F.L.C. and Legal Executives. London, Midlands, South Coast and West Country. Write now to: Daniels Bates Partnership, PO Box 222, The Times, Advertisement Department, PO Box 484, Virginia Street, London E1 9DD.

COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCING - 26185

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BESISTA CARPETS...
SUSSEX...
Lancer...
Heart Founda...
Heart research...

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALL Classified advertisements... (introductory text for classified ads)

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SILVER ANNIVERSARIES... (celebrations and tributes)

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WANTED... (searches for missing persons or items)

FOR HIM... (personal notices)

SHORT LETS... (short-term rental listings)

FOR SALE... (property and goods for sale)

RESISTA CARPETS... (carpet services and offers)

ANNOUNCEMENTS... (further notices)

THE SALISBURY REVIEW... (local news and reviews)

OVERSEAS TRAVEL... (travel services and fares)

Cancer... (cancer awareness and research)

British Heart Foundation... (charity notice)

The Skane Club... (club membership and address)

THE TIMES 1795-1986... (historical notice)

ANNOUNCEMENTS... (further notices)

SERVICES... (service listings)

LEGAL SERVICES... (legal notices)

WANTED... (wanted notices)

FOR HIM... (personal notices)

SHORT LETS... (short-term rentals)

FOR SALE... (for sale listings)

RESISTA CARPETS... (carpet services)

ANNOUNCEMENTS... (announcements)

THE SALISBURY REVIEW... (salisbury review)

OVERSEAS TRAVEL... (overseas travel)

Cancer... (cancer notice)

British Heart Foundation... (heart foundation)

The Skane Club... (skane club)

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LEGAL SERVICES... (legal services)

WANTED... (wanted)

FOR HIM... (for him)

SHORT LETS... (short lets)

FOR SALE... (for sale)

RESISTA CARPETS... (carpets)

ANNOUNCEMENTS... (announcements)

THE SALISBURY REVIEW... (salisbury review)

OVERSEAS TRAVEL... (overseas travel)

Cancer... (cancer)

British Heart Foundation... (heart foundation)

The Skane Club... (skane club)

ISLANDS IN THE SUN... (island travel)

ANNOUNCEMENTS... (announcements)

SERVICES... (services)

LEGAL SERVICES... (legal services)

WANTED... (wanted)

FOR HIM... (for him)

SHORT LETS... (short lets)

FOR SALE... (for sale)

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LEGAL SERVICES... (legal services)

WANTED... (wanted)

FOR HIM... (for him)

SHORT LETS... (short lets)

FOR SALE... (for sale)

RESISTA CARPETS... (carpets)

ANNOUNCEMENTS... (announcements)

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OVERSEAS TRAVEL... (overseas travel)

Cancer... (cancer)

British Heart Foundation... (heart foundation)

The Skane Club... (skane club)

SELF-CATERING SPAIN... (spain travel)

ANNOUNCEMENTS... (announcements)

SERVICES... (services)

LEGAL SERVICES... (legal services)

WANTED... (wanted)

FOR HIM... (for him)

SHORT LETS... (short lets)

FOR SALE... (for sale)

RESISTA CARPETS... (carpets)

ANNOUNCEMENTS... (announcements)

THE SALISBURY REVIEW... (salisbury review)

OVERSEAS TRAVEL... (overseas travel)

Cancer... (cancer)

British Heart Foundation... (heart foundation)

The Skane Club... (skane club)

RENTALS

CHESTERTONS... (rental agency advertisement)

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FW GAPP... (rental services)

QUICKSTART NEWS... (rental services)

W. W. AND AUDI... (rental services)

PERFORMANCE CARS... (rental services)

RENTALS... (rental services)

STEPHENSON HARWOOD... (rental services)

CORPORATE AND GENERAL COMMERCIAL... (rental services)

TAX... (rental services)

EMPLOYMENT... (rental services)

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THE SALISBURY REVIEW... (salisbury review)

OVERSEAS TRAVEL... (overseas travel)

Cancer... (cancer)

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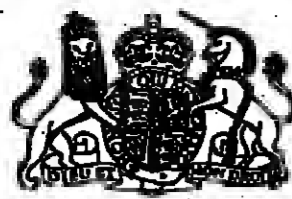
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COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE June 30: The Prince Edward this morning opened the Peterborough Extension of the New Valley Railway and afterwards attended a luncheon given by the Peterborough City Council at the Town Hall.

Mrs Michael Harvey was in attendance. Princess Anne will attend a polo match at Cirencester Park Polo Club on July 6 and present the cup to the winning team.

Birthdays today

Sir Max Bemrose, 82; Sir Alan Campbell, 67; Miss Leslie Caron, 55; Miss Olivia de Havilland, 70; Lady Faulkner of Downpatrick, 61; Lord Gisborough, 60; Air Chief Marshal Sir Anthony Heward, 68; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Hugo, 87; Lord Irving of Dartford, 68; Sir Joseph Latham, 81; Viscount Lewis, MP, 70; Miss Jean Marsh, 52; General Sir Thomas Pearson, 72; Miss Joan Sadler, 59; Mr Peter Walwyn, 53; the Very Rev Alan Webster, 68.

Meeting

Royal Overseas League Dr C. C. James, medical Director, Anthony Nolan Laboratories, was the guest speaker at a meeting of the Discussion Circle of the Royal Overseas League held at Over-Seas House, St James's, yesterday evening. Captain W. J. Law presided.

Savoy Hotel Wedding Ball

A small number of tickets are still available for the Royal Wedding Ball at the Savoy Hotel on Wednesday, July 23, in honour of the marriage of Prince Andrew and Miss Sarah Ferguson. The Savoy Hotel is happy to announce that part of the proceeds for the evening will be donated to the Royal Jubilee Trust.

Luncheons

HM Government Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, was host at a luncheon held yesterday at the Queen Elizabeth II Conference Centre to mark the Eureka Centenary Conference.

Secretaries and Administrators also attended.

London Europe Society Mrs Lynda Chalker, MP, was the guest speaker at a luncheon of the London Europe Society held yesterday at St Ermin's Hotel. Mr Derek Prag, MEP, chairman, presided.

Dinners

HM Government Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a dinner held yesterday at the Athenaeum Hotel in honour of a parliamentary delegation from Czechoslovakia, led by Academician Bedrich Svetska. British Wildlife Appeal Sir Christopher and Lady Lever gave a dinner at Newell House, Berkshire, on June 27 for the Royal Society for Nature Conservation's British Wildlife Appeal. The speakers were the chairman, Sir David Attenborough, and Mr Robert Hardy.

Mr Peter Dawson is general secretary of the Professional Association of Teachers, not of the national Parent-Teacher Association as implied in our list of O B Es on June 14.

Correction

The names of Deborah Turner and Harriet J. B. Vernon-Parry were omitted from the Honours Maths Class 2, Division 1 of the Durham University degree results published yesterday.

Forthcoming marriages

Dr B.J. Wainwright and Dr C.E. Roberts The engagement is announced between Brandon John, son of Mr and Mrs D.M. Wainwright, of Adelaide, Australia, and Talire Elizabeth, daughter of Sir David and Lady Roberts, of Sutton Saint Nicholas, Herefordshire.

Mr C.D. Awer and Miss J. Dwyer The engagement is announced between Christopher, eldest son of Mr Ernest Awer and the late Mrs Auer, of Bad Godesberg, West Germany, and Jane, eldest daughter of Mr Henry Digby, of 5 Carlton House Terrace, London, and Mrs Richard Fielding, of West Hall, Longburton, Dorset.

Mr A.L. Reese and Miss M. Killery The engagement is announced between Alexander, son of Mr and Mrs Willis Reese, of New York, United States, and Marina, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Patrick Killery, of 38 Addison Road, London, W14.

Mr S.D. Scott and Miss J.A. Kirk The engagement is announced between Simon, son of Mr and Mrs David Scott, of Harrogate, Yorkshire, and Jessica, daughter of Major and Mrs J.O. Kirk, of Kirklington, Bedale, Yorkshire.

Mr G.L. Stevens and Miss S.C. Edward The engagement is announced between Geoffrey, son of the late Commander H.G.C. Stevens and Mrs S.M. Stevens, of West Whitton, Stoddleigh, Devon, and Sophia, daughter of Lieutenant Commander and Mrs R.W. Edward, of Netherton House, Marston Magoa, Somerset.

Mr R.L. House and Miss L. Ratto Villares The marriage took place on June 21, at St Leonard's Church, Bulford, Salisbury, of Mr Richard House and Miss Lucia Ratto Villares.

OBITUARY

CAPTAIN ROBERT RYDER, VC

Audacious leadership of the St Nazaire raid



Ryder after receiving his VC in July, 1942

Captain Robert Ryder, VC, who led the raid on St Nazaire on March 28, 1942, died on June 29, at the age of 78. One of the most audacious combined operations of World War II, the raid was totally successful in its principal objective. This was to prevent the port's gigantic Normandie Dock being used by the German battleship, Tirpitz, thereby radically limiting her effectiveness as a commerce raider in the Atlantic.

Five Victoria Crosses were won that day by members of the force, who suffered heavy casualties, in penetrating enemy defences under saturation shell and machine gun fire at point blank range. The raid was planned by the British Admiralty and was carried out by the Royal Marines and the Royal Navy.

Robert Edward Dudley "Red" Ryder - the nickname coming from the initials of his Christian names - was born on February 16, 1908, the son of an army officer. He was educated at Cheltenham College and entered the Royal Navy in 1927. His career before the war was unorthodox one. He had volunteered for submarine service in the Far East and then took a year off on half pay to sail home with four brother officers in the 30-ton ketch, Tai-Mo-Shan, in 1933-34.

Later he joined the British Graham Land Expedition and spent the years 1934-37 as skipper of the three-masted research schooner, Penola. For this he was awarded the Polar Medal with Clasp. At the outbreak of war he was in the battleship, Warpite, but accepted with alacrity an invitation to serve in a newly formed force of "Q"-ships.

As it transpired, the "Q" ship idea, a hoary ruse from the previous war, was not the Admiralty's happiest inspiration. And Ryder's first command, a converted Cardiff merchant, Willamette Valley, was torpedoed in June, 1940, leaving him clinging to wreckage for four days, before he was picked out of the water.

Later he was selected for special duties in Combined Operations Command as captain of a cross-channel ferry converted as a troop carrier, but the sea was so rough that he was rammed in thick fog in the Firth of Clyde in July, 1941. However, Ryder's exceptional qualities had not gone unnoticed by naval authority. Launching ashore as Naval Liaison Officer on the Staff of GOC Southern Command, he received the summons in February, 1942, to go to the Combined Ops HQ in London, where Operation Chariot, the St Nazaire raid, was hatched.

In the opening months of 1942 the German battleship, Tirpitz, the most powerful surface ship in either the German or British navies, was using Norway as a base of operations. But it was feared that she would break out into the Atlantic where she might wreak havoc among Allied shipping if only she could be sure of using the Normandie Dock at St Nazaire, to make good her own battle damage. No other dock on the Atlantic Wall was capable of taking her.

It was therefore resolved to destroy the dock and for this purpose an old four-stacker lend-lease American destroyer, Campbeltown, formerly USS Buchanan, was to be packed with explosives. Commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Stephen Beattie she was to ram the dock gates, after which her cargo, on a delayed fuse, would explode, destroying them completely. Meanwhile a force of Army commandos, under Colonel Newman was to disembark and destroy the valuable submarine pens and other installations. Ryder, then a Commander, was appointed to lead the force, which besides Campbeltown included a Motor Torpedo Boat and a Motor Gun Boat from which he would direct operations. Escorted by destroyers, the Chariot force left Falmouth on March 26 and by the following night was off the Loire. Challenged by German signallers onshore, Ryder's vessels made evasive answers in German, and Campbeltown was within a mile of the lock gates before the true identity of the intruders became apparent to the defences.

Though repeatedly hit - at that range many shells went right through her - and with her decks a shambles of the dead and dying, Campbeltown held her course unwaveringly at a speed of 20 knots and at 0134 hrs on March 28, only four minutes behind schedule after a hazardous passage of 400 miles, she crashed into the dock gates and lodged there. The surviving commandos leaped ashore to carry out their other demolition tasks on dock installations and were met with ferocious resistance. Meanwhile the MTB torpedoed another set of lock gates while Ryder ranged about the harbour drawing fire and directing the attacks. Ashore, Newman and his men continued fighting until they were overpowered by the enemy and taken prisoner, as were Beattie and the surviving crew members of Campbeltown. Ryder remained conducting operations until the last possible moment, when, with his craft full of dead and wounded, he withdrew out of the inferno of gunfire and made for the open sea.

At 1130 hrs the five tons of ammonium in the bows of Campbeltown exploded, wrecking the dock gates and causing a huge influx of water which carried the ship bodily into the dock. Four hundred German soldiers and technicians who were either on board or in the vicinity, were killed by the blast. Only four of the Chariot force vessels reached home. Ten, including the MTB, perished in the fighting onshore, and Ryder's MGB was so badly damaged that she scuttled her out at sea and transferred to a destroyer with his wounded.

Of the 614 men who set out from Falmouth, 169 were killed, and 215 were captured. But the Normandie Dock was never again used by the Germans, and Tirpitz was compelled to remain in Norwegian waters, where, repeatedly attacked by naval and air forces, she was eventually sunk by bombers of the RAF in Tromsø Fjord.

Ryder later assisted in the planning for the Dieppe Raid, and, on his retirement from the Navy in 1950 was elected as Conservative MP for Merion and Morden, a seat which he held for five years. His own account of the raid, The Attack on St Nazaire (1947), is a modest account of what was a daring operation which achieved results out of all proportion to the numbers involved, besides giving hope to a cowed French populace, that the British were, perhaps, capable of reversing the tide of disaster.

From that point onwards they were raked with shells from at least 90 guns of 88mm calibre and upwards, firing over open sights at point blank range. As they neared the shore this ordeal was augmented by punishment from aerolions and machine guns.

DR ASTON PRESTON

Dr Aston Zachariah Preston, FCA, FCCA, FCIS, FREconS, Vice-Chancellor of the University of the West Indies since 1974, died on June 24. He was 61.

Preston was an exceptional man with an outstanding record of commitment, service and achievement. His death has robbed the Commonwealth Caribbean of one of its most distinguished sons. Born in Kingston, Jamaica, on April 16, 1925, the sixth and last child of a ship's mechanic and housewife mother, he rose from humble beginnings to become, at the early age of 49, the head of the university, which is unique among institutions of higher education.

His advancement in the university was rapid: accountant in 1954; bursar in 1956; and vice-chancellor in 1974. For one whose academic membership of a university was external and whose working association was professional and administrative, Preston had a highly developed sense of academic values.

No-one perceived more clearly than he the role of the university in a society which it serves and of the need to adjust that role to meet the changing needs of the society itself. No-one had a greater capacity to lead his colleagues at every level to an understanding of the choices open to them and to guide them to make the right choice. It is not surprising that he should have made his mark outside his own university and in his own country. In Jamaica, from which he steadfastly refused to be parted in the face of several attractive offers, he was chairman or member of many important committees.

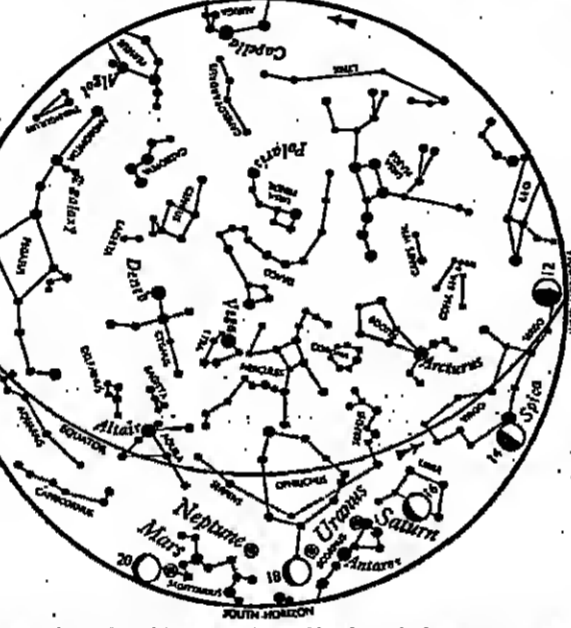
Throughout his association with the university and despite the harsh pressures of economic recession during the period of his vice-chancellorship, Preston worked tirelessly to maintain, promote and enhance the university as the regional institution. He recognized the justice of conceding to two of the campus countries the greater voice in deciding the objectives of their curricula, but he believed that the regionality of the university could be preserved only so long as the central authorities retained responsibility for standards.

For his education as an amalgamation of interlocking arrangements in a hierarchy of institutions, the falling off of standards in any one of which affects standards in every other. Preston is survived by his wife, Barbara, and his three children: Caroline, John and Christopher.

The Sky at Night

By Our Astronomy Correspondent

Mercury will reach inferior conjunction on the 2nd and will not likely be seen this month. Venus dominates the western sky for some time after sunset. At magnitude -4.1 it greatly outshines the neighbouring Regulus (1.34 if visible in the twilight) which will pass on the 11th. Moon near it on the 20th.



The diagram shows the brighter stars that will be above the horizon in the last 15 days of the month. The Sun is at the top, the Moon is at the bottom, and the planets are shown in their respective positions. The diagram is a simplified representation of the night sky as seen from Earth.

Mars now rises about sunset and is prominent in the eastern sky during all the dark hours. It is retrograding in Sagittarius and will reach opposition on the 10th; at its brightest (-2.6) and nearest to the Earth (60.4 million km or 37.5 million miles) on the 16th. Moon near it on the 20th.

Jupiter rises at 23h at the beginning of the month and will be at its greatest eastern elongation on the 20th. Saturn is still available to evening observers but will set before midnight by the end of the month. Moon near it on the 17th.

Uranus is observable (with binoculars) in the evenings up to about 01h. Neptune is also in the evening sky, until about 02h.

The Moon will be at aphelion on the 5th. This is the point in its orbit most distant from the Sun, 152 million km (92.4 million miles), and the Moon will have its smallest angular diameter. The reason for the difference is, of course, that the orbit is not circular but an ellipse. The eccentricity is quite small so the apparent size of the Moon changes not much since perihelion in January it has decreased by about 3 per cent.

The same effect applies to the Moon, though with a monthly cycle instead of an annual one and a larger eccentricity. The Moon is at perihelion on the 21st and its apparent diameter will have increased by 12 per cent.

Apoegon will occur once again on the 31st. The full moon on the 21st will therefore be a bright one. In a night as bright it will probably look enormous, but don't be misled; in addition to the genuine larger size there is also the common optical illusion which makes the Moon or Sun look large when close to the horizon.

Astronomical twilight lasts all night for most of the month, though in the south there will be an hour or so of twilight during the last week, but bright moonlight instead. The August meteor shower, the Perseids, begins about 23h on the 21st. The aforementioned conditions make it unlikely that any will be seen. For such short night as we get the current star map is readily applicable to begin with. Remembering that the stars revolve about Polaris anticlockwise as time goes on.

By the end Leo and Spica, two members of the "Spring Triangle" will be setting. The sky is so dark that to show them, and the "Summer Triangle" of Vega, Deneb and Altair will be high in the south. Hercules is near zenith and is normally regarded as being upside down to northern observers. One leg is bent with the knee on the ground and the other with a grounded foot. One arm is outstretched in the direction of Altair. Alpha is a double star separable with a three-inch telescope.

Close to the two stars nearest to the C of Corona on our map there is a famous globular cluster, but it is not easy, though possible, to find even with binoculars. If you have taken your binoculars out, sit up in your chair and turn them on your back, looking at the stars, using the pleasuring fields of stars.

The Milky Way is particularly bright in the Sagittarius region.

Wycombe Abbey School

The fortieth anniversary of the re-opening of Wycombe Abbey School, after its occupation by the United States 8th Army Air Force, is being celebrated at a reception on Friday, September 26, at the House of Commons, by courtesy of Mr John Stokes, MP, for the Wycombe Abbey School Seniors who were at the re-opening. They, and those who were at the closure of the school, are invited to a luncheon on the school on Saturday, September 27. Those who have not received an invitation should write to the General Secretary, WASS, Wycombe Abbey, High Wycombe, Bucks HP12 3JG.

Births, Marriages, Deaths and In Memoriam

ROBERTSON - On 21st June, peacefully at home, after a long illness, Catherine Ann MacGregor, a sister for Flora. SWIFT - On Saturday, 28th June, peacefully at home, aged 79, a son, Jason Javier. THOMPSON - On June 28th in Munster Hospital, after a long illness, a son, Henry St Clair. TOWNEND - On 28th June, to Hilary (nee Lewis) and David, a daughter, Hannah Catherine. WOODS - On 21st June, to Rosemary (nee Richard) and David, a son, Andrew Richard.

MARRIAGES JENKINS: HOWELLS - On 14th June at Maitland Wood Farm, W. Transvaal, South Africa, the Rev. Canon, eldest son of Mr and Mrs W. D. Jenkins, Trostrivry, to Rachel Janet Mylne, only daughter of Mr and Mrs D. G. Howells, Lisahilly. MR D. HOFFMAY: MISS C. S. SAWLE - The marriage took place on Saturday, June 28th, at St. Vincent's, the bride, Miss Catherine Sawle, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Sawle, of 10, St. Vincent's, and the groom, Mr D. Hoffmay, of 10, St. Vincent's. DEATHS ACATOS - On Sunday, June 29th, peacefully at her home in Guernsey, a long illness, a daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Acatos, nee Strickland, nee Freeman, nee Lytle, nee Gilbert. HARRINGTON - On 29th June, 1986, in Sydney, after a long illness, a daughter, Longhurst and Piers, a daughter, Harriet Anne Harriet, a daughter, Caroline. CARLING - On 29th June, at St. David's Hospital, Cardiff, to Lewis (nee Lee) and Philip, a son, Robert George. CORNELL - On 29th June, to Peter Richard and Maryann (nee Gascoigne), a son, Adam Michael, a brother for Sophie. COOK - On 29th June, to Shevazu and Roy, a son, Frederick Henry Edward. GIBBY - On 30th June, to Helen (nee Emmond) and Robert, a daughter, Annabel Mary. FAIRFAX OF CAMERON - On 27th June, at St. Mary's, Paddington, to Annabel and Nicholas, a son, Matthew. HARRISON - On 29th June, 1986, at the Pembury Hospital, Emma (nee Dumenil) and Richard, a daughter, Haywood. HOLLOWAY - On 29th June, at St. Thomas' Hospital, Emma and Julian, a son. HYLLE - On 29th June, to Loretta (nee Pol) and John, their first child, a son, Stephen Peter. KIRLAND - On 26th June, to Mitchell and Phyllis, a son, Matthew. LE BRUN - On 24th June, at home, to Charlotte (nee Verity) and Christo, a daughter for Luke. MACLAREN DOW - On 28th June, to Tiffany (nee Danahy) and Malcolm, a son. ORSHAM - On Monday 30th June, to Susie and Roger, a daughter, Louise. REED - On 27th June, at Luton and Dunstable Hospital, to Julie (nee Elms) and Doug, a son, Ashley and a daughter, Nicole.

Announcements, authorized by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be sent to: THE TIMES, PO BOX 484, Virginia Street, London E1. or telephoned by telephone subscribers only to 01-481 3028. Announcements can be received by telephone between 9.00 am and 5.30 pm Monday to Friday, on Saturday between 9.00 am and 12 noon, 01-481 4000 (day). For publication the following day please by 1.30 pm.

For as many as led by the Spirit of God, they are the ones who do not know 6, 14

Large vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, featuring various brand names and text, including 'Walking Street', 'Opera', 'Smart inv', 'Giovanni', 'Martini Cropper', and 'RAD Users'.

THE ARTS

Galleries: John Russell Taylor finds British distinction at the Venice Biennale

Slipping so easily into the surreal

Television
Walking target

Now that the clamour of drums and horns and Motownisms has faded on the ether, it is time to ask some awkward questions about the 1986 World Cup. And not so much "Why did John Barnes play only 15 minutes out of five games?" as "Why was the tournament staged in Mexico at all?"

Last night's World in Action (Granada) tipped a bucket of cold water over the feverish hyperbole of this staggeringly lucrative media event. The secondary target of their investigation was Horst Dessler, head of the sportswear giant Adidas and pioneer of the low-rise billboards that grazed every stadium; their multinational sponsors together paid more for the privilege of bearing the brand names round the world than the television companies paid for the picture (when available).

But the prime enigma was the figure of Joso Havelange, for 12 years president of FIFA, "one of the most luxurious private clubs in the world". It cannot be denied that during his incumbency Dr Havelange has done a lot for football (to précis his own immodestly-phrased claim), and it might be churlish to complain that in the process he has also done a lot for his bank manager, what is both puzzling and disturbing is that the head of the world's most popular sport should make such a determined bid for the John Nott Challenge Trophy by walking out of Granada's interview not once but twice.

Was the good doctor a director of the insurance company which angled for a broom contract during the 1982 World Cup? Absolutely not. But here it was in black and white, "My secretary made a mistake." Walk-out. On his return he agreed that yes, he was a director of said company. And did he own the Brazilian television company that might do rather well in the event of the 1994 tournament being staged in that country? Second walk-out. As he put it, "I have my honour and my principles".

Equally honourable and principled (but with rather more bottle in the face of adversity) was Lucy Walker, the mountaineering heroine of *A Dangerous Kind of Love* (BBC2). Played with determined grace and exquisite nostrils by Jenny Seagrove, Lucy's first objective was to surmount the embarrassment of opening a drama series called *Mountain Men*, when — as Oliver Tobias, Dominic Guard and Michael Maloney kept pointing out — she was patently a woman.

The next impasse was Fay Weldon's ludicrous script, which showed every appearance of having been constructed from a kit and was surely not meant to be funny all the way through. After that, the Matterborn was child's play.

Martin Cropper

Opera

Smart invention

Don Giovanni Northampton

Pavilion Opera started up five years ago, unsubsidized, piano-accompanied, and selling about 80 tickets a night in the garden at Thorpe Tilney. On Saturday they performed to a healthy full theatre, with an orchestra and with Patrick Garland directing them.

The majority of their performances are still in country houses, and still piano-accompanied; and that, perhaps, is why their musical director, Brian Evans, conducted as if the grasspains had not yet quite reached his nostrils. Both Mozart's *dramma* and his *goccioso*, so elegantly turned by the Pavilion Opera Orchestra, sounded as balmy as the evening air.

What was going on at the players' side (the opera was given in the round, without a pit) was a different matter. A happy fusion of fast-moving, fast-thinking production ideas and equally shrewd casting ignited the work and confirmed that this company deserves larger audiences than its seat prices as yet generally permit.

With no sets, and little more than table and chair, food and

AMSTRAD Users The Cherry Guide to word processing on the PCW 8586/8512 gives detailed step-by-step instructions and clear explanations which save much time and puzzlement for both learners and experienced users. One of the simplest and best buying guides. Daily Mail. Price £4.95, but write for details. Clarity Guides (7), Broadwood, Linton, Devon PL16 0ER.

Allegedly, and no doubt understandably, there is a bitter rivalry in Venice between the old Biennale organization, now mounting its forty-second art jamboree, and the newly set-up exhibition centre at the Palazzo Grassi, which has been elaborately restored and funded by Fiat and is now embarking on an ambitious series of vast international shows under the direction of Pontus Hultén, erstwhile wizard of the Centre Pompidou. But curiously enough the theme show of the Biennale, *Arte e Scienza* (until September 28), which is spread over four different locations scattered around Venice, and the opening show of the Palazzo Grassi's new regime, *Futurismo e Futurismi* (until October 12), are so clearly and closely allied that they could have been deliberately designed as complementary experiences. And, just to confuse matters even further, the *Comune di Venezia*, which is not necessarily all that cooperative with either body, has put on at the Ca' Pesaro a splendid exhibition of Paul Klee nelle collezioni private (until October 5) which also fits in perfectly. In Venice, such neat dovetailing must be a terrible accident.

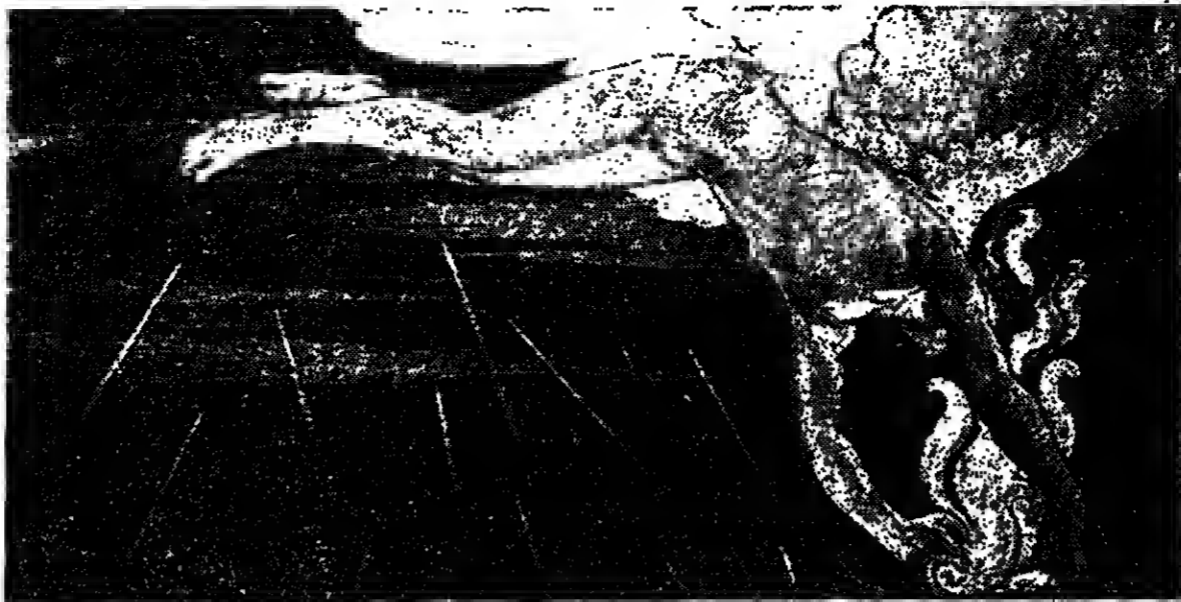
The Biennale itself is the usual chaotic mixture of elements which seldom ever come together into a single statement. Nor, probably, should they; not only would it be a miracle if the participating nations — some 40 of them — were to come up with some uniform view of what art this minute ought to be, but it would be deeply suspicious.

Sometimes there seems to be some attempt to fit in with the theme proposed by the main show. Two years ago the idea of art based on art was widely traceable even outside the Padiglione Centrale of the Giardini, but probably because it was just something in the wind at the time. This year one might imagine an attempt to fit in with the *Arte e Scienza* idea, particularly the *Arte e Scienza* section of it. But something so general — anything vaguely suggesting transmutation seems to have been let in, hence a lot of surrealism and generally fantastic art — can hardly help being echoed in various national pavilions; something would clearly be wrong if most of the Latin Americans and East Europeans did not slip into the surreal at the slightest provocation.

Given these reservations about the catch-all nature of the theme show, it must be admitted that it is the most entertaining and sometimes revelatory for many years. The organizers have managed to gather an extraordinary collection of distinguished works, mostly 20th-century, to illustrate the notion of transmutation, the influence of scientific experiment in colour, new definitions of space and perspective, and new frontiers in biology on painting and the arts in general. The innocent leader's is sometimes in his mouth at the casualness and precariousness of the way such treasures are exhibited, especially in the *Colore* section in the Palazzo, that seems to abash the Biennale not a jot.

Also, the Padiglione itself is looking rather splendid as a result of some exploratory work which has revealed in the Octagon the almost complete survival of Galileo Chini's original Symbolist murals of 1909, and this apt rediscovery has inspired a show devoted to Chini and his Italian contemporaries at the Ca' Corner della Regina, which also fits in with alchemy and points the way to Futurism.

Of the *Futurismo e Futurismi* show



The aviator as hero, with Chini looking to the speed and modernity of the Futurists in *La glorificazione dell'aviatore* (1920); and (below) detail from Erro's tribute to the grotesquerie of Alan Odie in *Odelscape* (1982-83)



it is difficult to speak too highly. Of course one may take exception to its scenario, which starts with the Italian Symbolists and the Symbolist beginnings of such as Boccioni and Balla, pinpoints Divisionism — which in a sense I suppose it was — and then leads us grandly up the staircase to the *piano nobile* of the Palazzo where Futurismo itself is spectacularly installed and chronicled. That done, on the second floor we get round to the Futurism, which prove to include Russian Suprematism and British Vorticism among various other analogous national movements.

The clear implication seems to be — or has certainly been taken to be — that Italy invented the future, and all these other distinct manifestations of the spirit of modernism are merely tributaries of the Italian main event. What Wyndham Lewis, who detested Marinetti and Futurism and inveighed against both in print, would have had to say about that one shudders to think. However, the British room does emerge extremely well from invidious comparisons, with Lewis himself and Nevinson of all people outstanding (surely it is high time for a real Nevinson retrospective in this country?). And the Russians are more than capable of looking after themselves in any squabble about precedence — the great thing, clearly, is to be so good that it does not matter.

But, give the Italian Futurists their due, they do come out as a most impressive bunch. Most so, probably, Balla. Everything he did at least up to the early Twenties was extraordinary; perhaps his only drawback was that he failed to get killed in the First World War, like his nearest rival Boccioni, and lived on and on to fade into swirls of coloured cloud. But his Divisionist paintings are wonderful, his first Futurist paintings, like the dog in motion with apparently as many legs as a centipede, are deservedly the best remembered of the whole movement, and his innumerable contributions to the artistic crafts of the time, including furniture, tapestries, toys, knitwear and much else, tend to knock the contemporary and not so dissimilar Omega Workshop into a cocked hat.

Of the rest Boccioni is good, if a little strident (hardly a fault according to the Futurist ethos of desensitization). His is slight but extremely decorative, and the work of those less totally dedicated to fine art, like Depero in the poster and Prampolini in theatre design, leaves nothing to be desired for style or invention. The show can hardly help being a revelation to even the most jaded.

As for the national pavilions back in the Giardini di Castello and spilled out this year to the *Corderie dell'Arsenale* (a most spectacular wreck of a building, by the way), they are worth at least a quick canter

round, provided one is ready to be ruthless with the sub-standard. This alas this year includes the American pavilion, which is wholly occupied with an installation by the Grand Old Man of American sculpture, Isamu Noguchi, entitled *What is Sculpture?*, which seems really to pose the question: How little can you get away with and still be called sculpture? The shell-like marble slide outside is certainly impressive, but for the rest one mostly has the impression of having wandered unawares into a Conran lighting showroom.

The West Germans kept suspense high by not opening their pavilion, given over entirely to Sigmar Polke, until the last of the Press days, by which everyone was ready to find it the wonder of the age, though I must confess to thinking it empty and pretentious, with only one or two attractive grey paintings tucked away in the side rooms to recommend it.

More interesting by far is the French pavilion right opposite, done out by Danile Buren in stripes of various colours and various media, coming to chipping away the plaster to the original brick in one room; cool, elegant and with the saving grace of humour. Elsewhere I liked the Greek C. Tsoclis, who makes nicely funny-minister use of dozens of taps running and of full-length figure paintings with video projection on top to make them move unpredictably; the Belgians Willy Helleweegen, who makes lovely abstracts out of hundreds of tiny glass phials end-up, and Francois Substean, an "artistic" designer of strip cartoons with bags of style and absolutely no pretension; Melvin Charney, a Canadian who designs and sometimes builds pieces of elegantly fanciful architecture with no apparent purpose other than to please the eye; the Icelandic Erro, whose sources for his painted collages of modern pop culture include, rather unexpectedly, the English grotesque illustrator Alan Odie and the Spanish Miguel Navarro, who makes miniature cities out of small pieces of industrial lead and zinc, as we saw recently here at the Serpentine.

But by general consent the most distinguished overall effect in the Giardini is produced by the British pavilion, devoted entirely to Frank Auerbach. A classical hang, against a grey chosen by the artist himself, and work of Auerbach's usual lofty standard, give the feeling of total control and command. The only pity is that we did not have the sense to do it ten years ago.

At the age of just 15 Charlotte Gainsbourg (right), star of *An Impudent Girl*, which opens in London on Friday, has been swept to an almost reluctant celebrity. Simon Banner reports

Growing fame, growing doubts

"I wish I were younger than I am", observes Charlotte Gainsbourg, disconsolately sweeping a few strands of fashionably dishevelled hair away from her wide eyes. "This growing up", she says, her use of English suddenly becoming less sure. "I don't like it so much." Not, one would have thought, that the last twelve months can have left the reluctant 15-year-old girl much time for the mundane concerns of adolescence. With both a hit record and an enormously successful film to her name, Charlotte Gainsbourg has been swept to the sort of fame which tends to create problems all its own although, for her, celebrity apparently seems more natural than adulthood.

Being the daughter of two of France's favourite stars, Serge Gainsbourg and the English expatriate Jane Birkin, she is, as she says, used to being famous, her childhood relentlessly catalogued by *Paris Match*. And, she insists feelingly, "it's easier to be famous than to be 15". It is appropriate, then, that the pains of adolescence are the subject of the film in which she stars, although the Charlotte who is the heroine of Claude Miller's *L'Effrontée* (translated as *An Impudent Girl* for its British opening, at the Lumière and Chelsea Cinema on Friday) would not so much retreat into childhood as to dash into adulthood.



Rather than being an ordinary, somewhat gawky 13-year-old, the Charlotte of the film dreams of being more like Clara Baumann, a girl of her own age, a concert pianist and child prodigy who seems to be everything she is not — delicate, sophisticated, rich and extraordinarily gifted. More like the real Charlotte, in fact, although the real Charlotte insists rather seriously that she is "just a regular girl". She certainly has regular holes in the knees of her regular denim jeans.

A story which mixes humour, sentiment and sympathetic observation, *An Impudent Girl* is distinguished not only by the performance of Charlotte Gainsbourg and other members of the young cast but also by the assured direction of Claude Miller. Previously an assistant to such directors as Bresson, Godard and Truffaut, Miller has now directed five films of his own, including, back in 1975, *The Best Way to Walk*, a considerable critical and commercial success, and a film which, like *An Impudent Girl*, also dealt with the theme of adolescence. Critics and public alike, however, seem to have agreed that *An Impudent Girl* is Miller's strongest film to date. It has won the Prix Louis Delluc as well as the French Ministry of Culture's Grand Prix National, and was judged "the best French film of the year" by *L'Express*.

He went, by chance, to see *Paroles et musique* without knowing there was an adolescent part in it. By the time he left the cinema he had realized that the heroine he had described was Charlotte Gainsbourg, both "physically and morally", as he puts it. "I thought that, if she couldn't play the part, we couldn't make the film."

Charlotte read the scenario and persuaded her parents to let her take the role, gladly agreeing to the condition that the filming would not interrupt her studies. "I don't think I want to be an actress anyway", she says, "because acting is not a very stable career, so I work hard at other things at school." For the moment, however, she has plenty of other offers of film work, insisting though, with the mark of a true professional, that she cannot "comment on them yet because none of the plans is fixed."

Claude Miller would like to work with Charlotte Gainsbourg again, because Charlotte, he says, getting the embarrassed girl to translate his French, "has an astonishing facility for taking a hint from a director and immediately assimilating it — it made her very easy to work with". And, having just had his biggest hit to date with *An Impudent Girl*, he is also well aware of Charlotte's box-office potential.

"Naturally I think the film's good", he says. "But, even so, I know that a lot of people came to see the film, at the start at least, mainly to see Charlotte — the daughter of Jane Birkin and Serge Gainsbourg, the girl who made such a strong debut in *Paroles et musique* and", he says, attempting some English of his own, "the girl who had just made a record with her father which was such a big, how do you say, 'hect'." Which raises a rare smile from the impudent girl herself. "Hi!" she tells her director, "the record was a hit. Your English, c'est terrible!"

Concerts

A good idea goes slightly awry

Allen/Parsons Covent Garden

It makes good sense, economically and physically, for a house to offer a solo recital to a singer who is at hand, having been around on its operaic stage for a week or two; and it is a practice of which Covent Garden frequently makes good use. But it is not such an unflatteringly good idea artistically.

Thomas Allen finished his term as Onegin just a week ago, and on Sunday night stepped a little further forward into the Royal Opera auditorium for a recital of Schumann and Brahms. It was a puzzling evening.

In the *Dichterliebe* the voice seemed tentative and uneasy; in the Brahms the manner was laid back, almost nonchalant. The effortful yet under-projected expressive pointing of the Schumann had one wondering, indeed, whether vocal or physical unease were hampering interpretative response or vice versa.

As the evening wore on, though, it became clear that it was none of these things, quite. It was certainly not, though at times it may have seemed so, that Mr Allen had failed thoroughly to assimilate the chemistry between word and music. Moments like the hushed placing of each syllable at the very end of the *Dichterliebe*, and the integration of every passing thought into one long musical line in Brahms's "Wanderer", were proof enough of that.

It was simply that Mr Allen was scaling down too much. In underestimating the degree and particular nature of projection demanded by these songs, he left us with an image seen through a glass darkly.

When it came to the encores, he was there, at last, face to face. Geoffrey Parsons, too, who had responded with accompanying which had verged on the mannered, found new spontaneity and new freshness in "Meine Liebe ist grün" and "Geheimes".

Hilary Finch

Shrewd planning

RPO/Previn Festival Hall

Ingenious. To signify the end of this year's André Previn Music Festival, Previn himself conducted the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra in Strauss's autumnal Four Last Songs on Sunday evening. And then, possibly to hint at new beginnings, the same partnership, already proving a most fertile one, gave us Britten's *Spring Symphony*. It was not exactly an obvious combination.

If the programme-planners thus showed a curious sense of humour, they also displayed canny business instincts by engaging Dame Kiri Te Kanawa, an inevitable puller of crowds (even from a certain football match), for the Strauss. Artistically, it was also an intelligent move. There were moments when the compass of Kanawa's voice prevented full tone-production in lower-lying passages, and occasionally she would make too light of what

should have been intense, particularly at the beginning of phrases. But, in spite of an urge to push the music onwards too frantically, Kanawa conveyed well the quasi-sexual luxuriance of the cycle, while at the top of its range the voice sounded gloriously rich and powerful.

Previn and the orchestra shaped their lines with an astute sympathy for Kanawa's various whims, and fully matched her for opulence. Both the horn and violin solos were handled with impressive sensitivity.

For the Britten, a patchy work whether you regard it as true symphony or as choral song-cycle, they were equally on their mettle. Sheila Armstrong and Philip Langridge entered into the prevalent exuberant spirit with the same unfettered vigour as the Philharmonia Chorus and the boys of King's College School Choir. But it was especially pleasing to hear the contralto of Christine Cairns, a voice blooming lavishly in its own springtime.

Stephen Pettit

Cooling breezes

ECO/Tate Elizabeth Hall/Radio 3

After hearing the English Chamber Orchestra the other day in unhappy, obviously under-rehearsed circumstances, it was refreshing to witness their other, more aristocratic side in this distinctly summery concert, part of the final weekend of the André Previn Music Festival. Nothing was more like the sorely needed cooling breeze in its effect than Schumann's First Symphony, the "Spring". It is still fashionable to deride this piece for the composer's clumsy handling of orchestration and form. I really cannot see why.

Among its chief advantages are its infectious fresh ideas, which, perhaps because of their very naivety, bear endless developmental repetition, just as in Beethoven. Nobody could reasonably protest at Schumann's resourceful exploitation of his wonderful principal theme in the finale, or attack his orchestration of it, solid and biased in favour of woodwind and brass though it may be. The symphony also benefits from an unmistakable cross-fertilization from the

Lied, just as the orchestra, however difficult the resulting technical challenge, reaps a rich harvest from the influence of piano technique.

The ECO gave a scintillating account, marred only by the tiniest and understandable hint of scratchiness from the violins once or twice in that finale. They were also an excellent form for the equally daunting orchestral role in Ravel's *G major Piano Concerto*. Yet surely the solo pianist, Cécile Ousset, might have given us a little more colour in her, undoubtedly refined and, where it needed to be, athletic playing. I would not, really have thought that this work requires too much restraint.

There were some delicious orchestral solos, notably from the cor anglais (James Brown) and first trumpet (Edward Hobart), and Jeffrey Tate engendered a sharp rhythmic response in the outer movements. The same disciplined exuberance had earlier been apparent in Bizet's *Joux d'argents*, here achieving exactly the right balance between whimsy and sentiment.

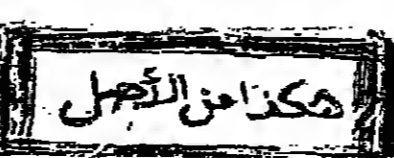
The concert, though given on Saturday, was broadcast on Radio 3 last night.

S.P.

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Cabinet puts off radio changes

By Philip Webster
Chief Political Correspondent

Plans for a big shake-up of television and radio broadcasting have effectively been put off until after the next general election.

Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, confirmed yesterday that the Government had abandoned the idea of an immediate experiment for a network of community radio stations.

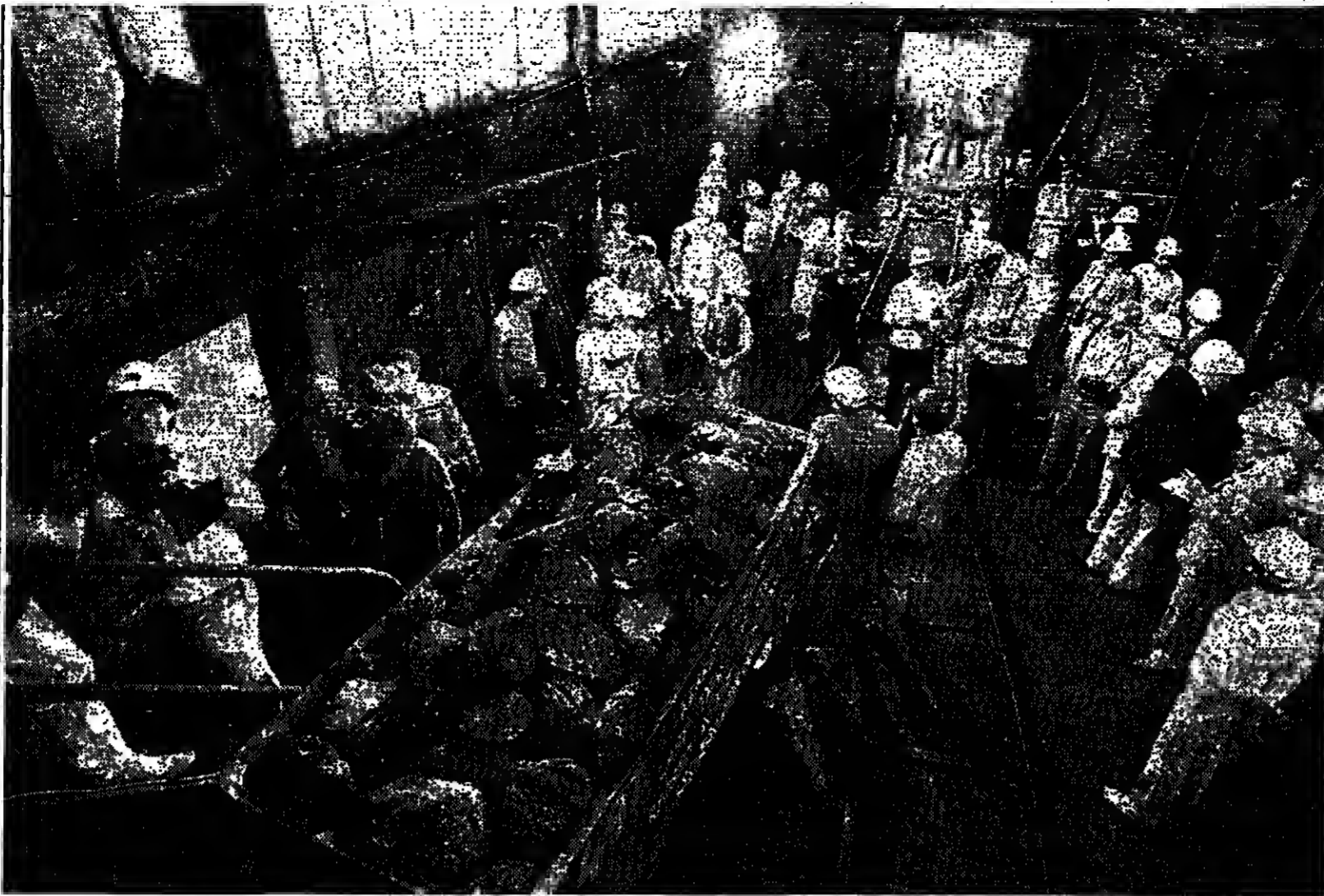
A green paper, to be published in the autumn, will contain proposals for the future of broadcasting, including community radio, and the proposals contained in the Peacock committee's report which is to be published on Thursday.

Government sources said that the delay meant any legislation on the Peacock committee's recommendations could not now realistically be expected before the next election.

The decision to put off the community radio experiment was taken last week by a Cabinet committee. Ministers were concerned there would have been no certain way of ensuring a minimum standards of objectivity and decency.

Mr Hurd said last night that he was conscious of the disappointment the statement would cause to some and of the effort which many people had put in. "Their efforts have shown that there is enthusiastic and constructive support for community radio and I hope that we shall be able to devise suitable arrangements for it to take its part in our radio system."

Many of the recommendations of the Peacock committee, including the sale of all 15 independent television franchises to the highest bidders, the sale of BBC Radio 1 and 2, and the rejection of advertising on the BBC for at least a decade, have disappointed many ministers, including Mrs Thatcher. Some of them are unlikely to go much further.



More a wake than a party: the last train of coal mined at Maerdy colliery being given star treatment by the press yesterday. (Photograph: Harry Kerr)

Thatcher line praised by Pretoria envoy

Continued from page 1

within. He had warned him against the danger of a split.

But he disclosed that Dr Kaunda had expressed the feeling that if the Commonwealth summit did not come up with sanctions there was no point in staying in.

"He said that he could not bear to sit again at a table with Mrs Thatcher if she vetoes Commonwealth action for a second time. It is a worrying matter that if Zambia decided to leave the Commonwealth a number of other African countries and some Asian countries might do the same," Mr Healey said.

In a series of interviews and at a Westminster press conference, Mr Healey said that in South Africa the proposed mission of Sir Geoffrey to Pretoria was received with unanimous derision both by

supporters and opponents of apartheid. He had been told that no black leader would be prepared to talk to a member of Mrs Thatcher's Government in the present situation.

Mr Worrall was unable to tell the select committee when the present state of emergency would end. It was essentially a temporary measure intended to restore stability so the South African government and people could get on with reforming.

He insisted that the country was going through a period of major transition "from the apartheid of the past to a multi-racial future."

"There are people who are determined to create circumstances of disorder, whose objective it is to make certain areas ungovernable."

Farewell to Rhondda coal

By Tim Jones

The men dutifully smiled for the photographers but it was not much of a party. The miners of Maerdy knew an era was over and the very reason for their existence, for their small isolated community, and the once great valley in which it nestles was finished.

For the last lump of coal had been raised to the surface of the Rhondda Valley. An hour earlier, the coal had been cut from 1,140 ft below ground. Now it shone reflected in the daylight to show off its quality.

Statistics only serve to show that they were attending a wake. Two hundred years of tradition, 54 pits, horrible hardships, political battles, 40,000 miners and great unity.

There are now just 350 of them left in Maerdy. From today the coal they cut will be raised at the Tower colliery, in the Aberdare Valley, to which it is twinned underground.

During the miners' strike, Maerdy became a by-word for militancy but there was not much of the famous defiance in evidence yesterday. Although local union officials were present, no-one from the area leadership turned up.

Mr Ivor England, aged 50, who has worked at the pit for 28 years, said: "I am sad and bitter. My father worked at this pit and my son is here now. When I first came, there were 1,500 men but now we are down to just 350."

"We have got to face up to the fact that coal is finished in the Rhondda Valley. We have got to look to the future and somehow try to get new jobs or our young people will have no hope."

With unemployment at 30 per cent jobs are a tall order as the valley grew on the back of coal and it is off the beaten track for the new sunrise industries.

Mr John Davies, the mayor of the Rhondda, hid his duty extolling the advantages of the valley, its amenities, beauty and willing workforce. "Anyone who says the Rhondda is finished doesn't know its people or our history."

Mr Allan Rogers, Labour MP for Rhondda, said: "We have got everything going for us. What we need is jobs."

Mr Eric Price, aged 38, the lodge secretary, had no doubts that the strike had been worth it. "Yes definitely, because I will be able to tell my three-year-old son that I fought for our jobs, our community, and his future," he said.

Proof that the Rhondda, once the powerhouse of the world, is not forgotten has come from requests from all over the world for lumps of Maerdy coal.

From today the Rhondda, which spawned socialism, faces an uncertain future. There is talk of tourism and high technology white-collar employment. The only certain fact is that King Coal will never reign again.

Letter from Mexico City

Mexico sobers up to harsh realities

The Mexican capital had a hung-over feeling yesterday morning as revellers from the night's numerous street fiestas woke up to find the World Cup circus had finally left town and Mexico was on its own again, face-to-face with a foreign debt and an internal crisis that will get worse before it can get any better.

City authorities organized a series of open-air parties on Sunday night with performances by musical bands and vigilance by thousands of police, there to ensure the end-of-the-World-Cup fun did not degenerate into the rioting which marked the "celebrations" in the first week of the tournament.

The police, as it turned out, successfully contained both the violence and the fun. The mood was not so much riotous as maudlin. The once-lusty cries of "Mexico! Mexico!" grew fainter, more ironic as the night wore on.

The World Cup had provided Mexicans with a respite and a distraction from their problems but not, as had been hoped, with a boost. Prices of food, transport and medicine are expected to go up dramatically in the coming days. Complex negotiations with foreign creditors, owed \$97 billion, will probably be resolved shortly, but in a manner likely to prolong the country's economic agony, deferring the day of proof when bankers and Government finally accept Mexico simply does not have the money, or the political leverage, to continue paying \$10 billion a year in debt interest abroad.

The World Cup may have proved beneficial for Mexican tourism but any profits there were will have been minimized by the substantial government outlay on security. At Sunday's final for example, as at the England-Argentina game last week, some 20,000 troops and police were in attendance.

Virtually all the money made in Mexico out of the World Cup went to the private television company, Televisa, the biggest in Latin America. Televisa contrived both to provide abysmally

bad coverage of the football, and charged the 150 or so international broadcasting companies who came to Mexico millions of pounds more than they had ever paid before to cover a World Cup.

Save perhaps for the two or three Mexican national team players expected to be bought soon by European clubs, Televisa were Mexico's only World Cup winners.

Among the losers is the Finance Minister, Señor Jesús Silva Herzog, who resigned in the second week of the World Cup for reasons ominously unexplained, and President Miguel de la Madrid. The prolonged jeering which accompanied the President's speech at the World Cup inauguration ceremony on May 31 was repeated at the closing game on Sunday when he took his seat in the Azteca Stadium. No longer able to believe those of his advisers who assure him of his popularity, the Mexican President now has to cope with an economic headache whose negative political impact, it is widely believed, will be accentuated by the widespread sense of post-World Cup depression.

Elections for governors in the northern state of Chihuahua this Sunday are being watched anxiously in the United States, ever more keenly aware of the crisis on its southern border. The way the elections are conducted - in other words, how much vote-rigging and intimidation goes on - is expected to show that current levels of discontent in Mexico are high.

President de la Madrid's controversial decision three years ago to agree to Mexico hosting the World Cup is said to have been founded on large measure on the calculation that, in the absence of bread, a little circus might prove to the Government's political advantage.

The tactic has backfired, the pomp and drama of the World Cup having served above all to emphasize to Mexicans the abyss that separates illusion and bleak reality in their country.

John Carlin

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements
The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the National Playing Fields Association, visits the NFPA offices, 25 Ovington Sq, SW3 3JQ.
The Prince of Wales attends the Redesign of Design conference, Royal College of Arts, Kensington Gore, SW7, 9.30.
Prince Edward visits Guernsey and Jersey and carries out engagements in connection with the 30th anniversary Tribute Project of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award, arrives Guernsey airport, 11.45.
Princess Anne, President of the Missions to Seamen, attends their annual meeting, St Michael Paemoster Royal, EC4, 11.30.
Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Corps of Transport, visits the Training Group RCT, Aldershot, 11.

The Duke of Kent attends a ceremony at Thiepval to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the Battle of the Somme, departs RAF Northolt, 7.50.
State Visit
The President of the Federal Republic of Germany and Freifrau von Weizsacker arrive for a State Visit and are met by Princess Margaret, Gatwick airport, 11.35. The President then inspects the Royal Air Force Guard of Honour. The Royal Train departs from Gatwick, 11.50, arriving at Victoria Station, 12.30, where they are met by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh and other members of the Royal Family; a Royal Salute will be fired by the Honourable Artillery Company, Tower of London.
Carriage procession leaves Victoria Station for Buckingham Palace, 12.30, via Wilton Road, Victoria Street, Parliament Square (West and North sides), Parliament Street, White-

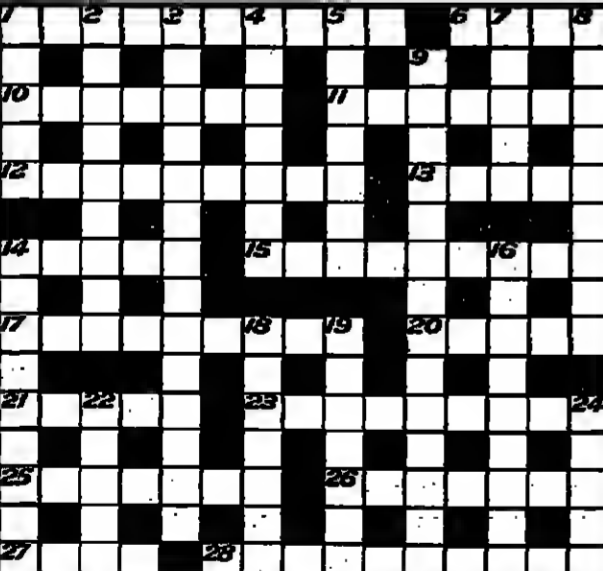
hall, Admiralty Arch and the Mall, arriving at the Grand Entrance, Buckingham Palace, 1.
The President and Freifrau von Weizsacker visit Westminster Abbey, where the President lays a wreath on the Grave of the Unknown Warrior, 4.30; later, accompanied by Freifrau von Weizsacker, he receives an address of welcome from the Lord Mayor and Councilors of the City of Westminster, St James's Palace, 5; State Banquet, Buckingham Palace, 8.30.

New exhibitions
Durham University: its teaching, research, history and student life. The Exhibition Hall, Palace Green, Durham City. Mon to Sat 11 to 4, Sun 2 to 4 (ends Aug 31).
20th century drawings: a selection of drawings and watercolours by artists of the British School; Octagon Gallery, Fitzwilliam Museum, Trumpington St, Cambridge. Tues to Sat 2 to 5, Sun 2.15 to 5 (ends Sept 28).
Alan Cotton: oils and pastels; New Gallery, Ablet Tree House, 9 Fore St, Baddeley Salterton, Devon. Wed to Sat 10 to 5 (ends July 12).

Exhibitions in progress
Drawing on the Thirties: etchings and watercolours by Edgar Holloway and William Wilson; The Open Eye Gallery, 75 Cumberland St, Edinborough. Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 4 (ends July 17).
Sculpture by Susanna Heron; Plymouth Arts Centre, 38 Looe St, Plymouth. Mon 10 to 5, Tues to Fri 10 to 8, Sun 5 to 8 (ends July 19).
Organ recital by Gethin Davies-Jones; Bangor Cathedral, 1.15.
Organ concert by Graham Matthews; Sheffield Cathedral, 8.
Organ recital by David Saint; St Martin's, Scarborough, 7.30.
Concert by the Brandon Green Chamber Choir and Orchestra; Bristol Cathedral, 1.15.
Concert by the English String Orchestra; Gloucester Cathedral, 7.30.
Concert by the Hallé Orchestra; Free Trade Hall, Manchester, 7.30.
Concert by Bradford University Chamber Choir; City Art Gallery, Exhibition Sq, York, 12.30.

General
Book Market, Chantry Hall, Norwich, 10 to 5.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 17,086



ACROSS
1 Birds go round a corner and make a rude gesture (4,1,3).
6 Joint author (4).
10 Hold up a chisel (7).
11 Vessel making a number in America almost sick (7).
12 Replaced three of the soldiers as a result (9).
13 The fold - the Church - shows little change (5).
14 Ironed in war takes the biscuit (5).
15 Gloomily, suffering from discosity,
18 An Italian poet going slow (7).
19 Honour with award a flower... (7).
22... plant five to make a deep impression (5).
24 In the Bible you hold a maiden subject (5).
DOWN
1 A distance, but little creature covers it (5).
2 Picked up as necessary (6-3).
3 Rook moves like this, in a straight line (2,3,4,5).

Solution to Puzzle No 17,085



Concise Crossword, page 10

TV top ten

- National top ten television programmes in the week ending June 22:
- 1 EastEnders (Thurs/Sun), 16.45m
 - 2 EastEnders (Wed), 17.0m
 - 3 World Cup Grandstand (Sun), 15.35m
 - 4 News, Sport and Weather (Sat 21.49), 14.90m
 - 5 World Cup Grandstand (Sat), 11.90m
 - 6 News, 11.80m
 - 7 That's Life, 10.25m
 - 8 The Saturday Show, 9.75m
 - 9 The Bob Monkhouse Show, 8.70m
 - 10 Coronation Street (Wed/Thurs) Granada, 22.75m
 - 11 Coronation Street (Mon) Granada, 22.75m
 - 12 News at Ten (Wed) ITV, 11.20m
 - 13 The Imp and Macapooe LWT, 10.25m
 - 14 The Comedy Show (Tue) Yorkshire, 10.15m
 - 15 Winner Takes All Yorkshire, 9.80m
 - 16 World Cup '86 (Mon) ITV, 9.70m
 - 17 The Comedy Show (Tue) Yorkshire, 9.40m
 - 18 World Cup '86 (Mon) ITV, 9.30m

- Channel 4**
1 The Innocent, 4.55m
2 Brookside (Mon/Sat), 4.25m
3 M.A.S.H., 4.25m
4 News, 4.15m
5 Your Life in Their Hands, 4.15m
6 Morninglight, 4.00m
7 Above the Waves, 3.55m
8 St. Elsewhere, 3.50m
9 Gardener's Calendar, 3.20m
10 The Devil's Playground, 3.20m
11 Eastenders (Wed), 3.15m
12 Thunderbolt and Lightning, 3.15m

Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with figures in parentheses showing the number of people who viewed for at least three minutes):
BBC2: Breakfast Time Mon to Fri 1.4m (10.4m Sat 5.5m)
TV-am: Good Morning Britain Mon to Fri 1.2m (10.4m Sat 5.5m)
Sun 1.1m
Broadcasters' Audience Research Board.

Roads

The Midlands: A5: Major roadworks at Weston under Lizard; delays between Telford and M6 (junction 12).
Wales and West: M5: Contraflow between junctions 8 and 10 (M50 and Cheltenham); avoid A39. Delays in both directions between Kilkhampton and Bideford. A5: Temporary lights control traffic at Maerdy Bridge, Cwtyd.
The North: A1 (M): Contraflow between Aycliffe and Birtles, Co Durham; delays at peak times. A54: Roadworks on new bypass at Kelsall Hill, Cheshire; care required. A19: Roadworks northbound on Thirsk bypass, York; possible delays.

Scotland: A92 (Aberdeen): Delays in Ellon Rd North, Dundee Rd roundabout. A75: Single line traffic at Threave Bridge, Kirkcudbright; caution required. A915: Construction of Windygates bypass, Fife; long delays at peak times.
Information supplied by AA

Anniversaries

Births: Gottfried Leibniz, metaphysician, Leipzig, 1646; George Sand, novelist, Paris, 1804; Louis Blériot, aviator, France, 1873; Harriet Beecher Stowe, philanthropist and novelist (Uncle Tom's Cabin), Hallowell, Maine, 1815; Juan Manuel Rosas, Argentine statesman, 1820; Erik Satie, composer, Paris, 1890; Leon Daudet, novelist, Saint-Rémy de Provence, 1942; Juan Perón, President of Argentina, 1919; Dominio of Canada established, 1867. Investiture of the Prince of Wales at Caernarvon Castle, 1909.

Weather forecast

A slack area of high pressure will cover the British Isles, between an anticyclone over the North Sea and another over the Bay of Biscay. A frontal trough will approach Northern Ireland later.

6 am to midnight
London, SE England, East Angles: Mainly dry with sunny intervals; wind light and variable; max temp 25C (77F).
Central S, NW England, Midlands, Lakes District: Mainly dry with sunny intervals developing; wind light and variable; max temp 23C (73F).
Central N, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dumfries, Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: Mainly dry, sunny intervals, a few coastal fog patches; wind light variable; max temp 23C (73F), cooler on coasts.
Channel Islands, SW England, Wales, Isle of Man: Dry with sunny intervals; wind light and variable; max temp 23C (73F).
SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll: Mainly dry with sunny intervals developing; wind light and variable; max temp 21C (70F).
Orkney, Shetland: Dry with sunny intervals, but some coastal fog patches; wind SE light; max temp 15C (59F).
Northern Ireland: Dry, sunny intervals but becoming cloudy with perhaps some rain later; wind S light becoming moderate; max temp 19C (66F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Sunny periods and a few showers, more cloud and rain in the W later. Mostly warm.

Lighting-up time
London 9.51 pm to 4.18 am
Edinburgh 10.02 pm to 4.15 am
Penzance 10.05 pm to 4.47 am
New moon: July 7

Yesterday
Temperature at midday yesterday: C, cloud: f, ts: r, rain: s, sun.
Belfast 2 C, 11 B, 19 S
Birmingham 2 C, 11 B, 19 S
Blackpool 2 C, 11 B, 19 S
Cardiff 2 C, 11 B, 19 S
Edinburgh 2 C, 11 B, 19 S
Glasgow 2 C, 11 B, 19 S

High Tides

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars

Area	Pressure
London	1016
Edinburgh	1016
Glasgow	1016
Belfast	1016
Cardiff	1016
Dublin	1016
Manchester	1016
London	1016
Edinburgh	1016
Glasgow	1016
Belfast	1016
Cardiff	1016
Dublin	1016
Manchester	1016

High Tides

Area	AM	HT	PM	HT
London	10.04	10.19	5.3	5.3
Aberdeen	9.49	9.4	10.36	10.3
Belfast	9.59	10.05	9.3	10.0
Birmingham	7.29	8.1	8.08	8.9
Cardiff	2.40	10.0	3.07	8.8
Dublin	2.18	4.5	2.04	8.4
Dover	7.31	5.4	7.49	6.6
Falmouth	12.49	4.3	1.34	4.2
Glasgow	12.12	4.2	4.25	4.3
Hull	6.42	4.8	7.34	4.4
Liverpool	7.23	4.7	7.4	4.7
London	1.55	7.2	2.24	6.7
Lough	11.00	4.8	11.44	4.8
London	7.23	4.7	7.4	4.7
Lowestoft	6.18	2.0	5.48	2.2
Manchester	8.28	5.9	8.33	4.0
Manchester	8.28	5.9	8.33	4.0
Newbury	1.10	5.6	1.48	5.4
Oman	3.18	2.1	2.26	2.8
Penzance	12.38	4.3	12.11	4.5
Portsmouth	2.21	3.4	3.02	1.4
Portsmouth	7.48	3.8	8.28	4.0
Southampton	7.29	3.7	8.08	3.8
Southampton	7.29	3.7	8.08	3.8
Swansea	12.20	7.6	2.54	7.6
Wintona	4.8	12.11	4.5	12.11
Wintona-on-Sea	8.00	3.5	8.13	3.5

This measured in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

Area	Sun Rain	Max	Min	Wind	Cloud
EAST COAST					
Bournemouth	13.6	20	68	sunny	
Birmingham	14.5	21	70	sunny	
Cardiff	10.2	21	70	sunny	
London	11.8	21	70	sunny	
Manchester	12.8	22	72	sunny	
Newbury	12.1	21	68	sunny	
SOUTH COAST					
Falmouth	13.3	24	75	sunny	
London	11.8	21	70	sunny	
Portsmouth	8.0	25	77	sunny	
Brighton	8.0	25	77	sunny	
Bournemouth	13.3	24	75	sunny	
London	11.8	21	70	sunny	
Portsmouth	8.0	25	77	sunny	
Brighton	8.0	25	77	sunny	
Bournemouth	13.3	24	75	sunny	
London	11.8	21	70	sunny	
Portsmouth	8.0	25	77	sunny	
Brighton	8.0	25	77	sunny	

Wales

Area	Sun Rain	Max	Min	Wind	Cloud
Cardiff	6.0	27	81	cloudy	
Belfast (CI)	11.4	27	81	bright	
London	11.4	27	81	cloudy	
Manchester	10.8	28	82	sunny	
London	11.4	27	81	cloudy	
Newbury	14.5	28	77	sunny	
Portsmouth	8.5	28	79	bright	

SCOTLAND

Area	Sun Rain	Max	Min	Wind	Cloud
Edinburgh	14.7	22	72	sunny	
Edinburgh	14.7	22	72	sunny	
Glasgow	10.0	22	72	sunny	
Glasgow	10.0	22	72	sunny	
Kirkcaldy	10.0	22	72	sunny	
London	11.4	27	81	cloudy	
London	11.4	27	81	cloudy	
London	11.4	27	81	cloudy	
London	11.4	27	81	cloudy	

WEST COAST

Area	Sun Rain	Max	Min	Wind	Cloud
London	11.4	27	81	cloudy	
London	11.4	27	81	cloudy	
London	11.4	27	81	cloudy	
London	11.4	27	81	cloudy	

NORTHERN IRELAND

Area	Sun Rain	Max	Min	Wind	Cloud
Belfast	8.0	22	72	rain	

These are Sunday's figures.

Abroad

MONDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fog; h, rain; s, sun; snow; sh, shower; th, thunder.

Area	C	F	G	H	S	SH	TH
Algeria	27	81	26	79			
Alexandria	29	79	28	82			
Algiers	29	84	17	63			
Amst am	27	81	22	72			
Bahra	31	86	24	75			
Batavia	29	84	25	77			
Bombay	29	84	25	77			
Buenos Aires	25	77	15	59			
Calcutta	29	84	25	77			
Canton	29	84	25	77			
Cebu	29	84	25	77			
Hankow	29	84	25				

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

City bets on a Woolworth win and shares slump 45p

By Alison Eadie

The share price of Woolworth Holdings plummeted 45p to 690p yesterday, as the market decided that Dixons Group was unlikely to win the £1.8 billion takeover battle.



Stanley Kalms: More than 20 per cent of shares

Despite the market's view, institutional shareholders contacted by The Times said they thought the outcome would be close and could go either way.

There were no further declarations of support for Woolworth, whose chief executive is Mr Geoffrey Mulcahy, after Robert Fleming's statement on Friday night that it would not be accepting Dixons offer.

It is expected that the majority of the institutions, who supported the Paternoster buyout in 1982 and put in the present Woolworth management, will back the board.

Dixons, whose chairman is



Geoffrey Mulcahy: Woolworth confident of victory

Mr Stanley Kalms, already speaks for more than 20 per cent, including the majority of Warburg Investment Management's 13 per cent stake, leaving 45 to 50 per cent of the shares to play for.

Dixons' corporate finance director, Mr Gerald Corbett said: "If the bid lapses, there will be a stampede out of Woolworth shares. Institutions want to make money for their clients and they want a top retail team at Woolworth. The canvass of the shareholders

deserve to win. Dixons had the right ideas and the right skills.

However, another large City stockbroker, which preferred not to be named, advised clients against accepting the bid as it did not believe Dixons had done a sufficiently convincing job of putting across its strategy.

Analysts pointed out that Dixons had won against difficult odds before. In the Currys takeover, 34 per cent of the shares were held by the family and 25 per cent by small shareholders, who tend to support the board.

Dixons, which bought shares in the market last week to take its holding up to 5.2 per cent, appeared not to be buying yesterday, despite the falling share price. This was interpreted in some quarters as a lack of confidence in the outcome of the bid.

Dixons' offer is worth 803p per Woolworth share and its partial cash alternative is worth 798.4p.

Beating a predator, page 23

Next makes £299m agreed bid for mail order firm

By Teresa Poole

Next, the fast-growing fashion and home furnishings retailer, yesterday promised a new concept in catalogue selling after launching a £299 million agreed bid for Grattan, the Bradford mail order company.

Mr George Davies, the chief executive who devised the successful Next philosophy, said: "We are going to give the public a totally different perspective and concept of home shopping."

The Next chain of stores has expanded rapidly over the past four years after identifying a gap in the market for clothes aimed at young professional women.

Mr Davies said yesterday that there was an even greater gap in the home shopping market which still tended to have a downmarket image in Britain. He added: "I feel as

delighted and excited with the potential of this deal as I did the day we launched Next."

Both companies stressed that the deal was a merger which would bring together Next's design and marketing strengths with Grattan's expertise in mail order and direct marketing.

Several catalogues will be launched under the Next name in time for the 1987 autumn season and Grattan's sophisticated computer systems are expected to improve Next's customer analysis and stock handling capabilities.

Mr David Jones, the deputy chairman and managing director of Grattan who will be appointed deputy chief executive at Next, said that the merger would help his company improve the range and presentation of its catalogues. There is no intention at

present to sell Next products through Grattan.

The merger will also create a major retail finance group through the combination of Next's Club 24 credit card and Grattan's Westcot credit financing subsidiary.

Unusually, following a 12p fall in Next's share price to 252p, the terms of the share offer are worth less than the cash alternative. The 21 for 10 share swap values Grattan shares at 529p compared with the 540p cash offer. Grattan gained 76p to 530p, compared with 405p at the beginning of last week before bid rumours emerged.

Next yesterday forecast a rise in profits from £20.1 million to £27 million for the year to the end of August. Grattan recently announced an improvement from £9.6 million to £16 million for the year to the end of January.

£95m share slip-up at Lloyds

By Cliff Feltham

An embarrassed Morgan Grenfell, the merchant banking group, was last night forced to change the basis of allocation for shares in its flotation after disclosing that applications for £95 million of shares had gone missing.

The astonishing slip-up was being blamed on Lloyds Bank who handled the applications for the near £800 million issue.

A statement from Morgan Grenfell said that Lloyds Bank "failed to take into account a batch of applications when advising Cazenove and Co of the total applications received."

Later Mr Guy Dawson, a Morgan Grenfell director, said the whole affair was "most unfortunate."

He said: "Apparently, there were a small number of applications, about 50 in all, which did not get counted for one reason or another. But these applications involved very large sums of money. It is extremely annoying but it does not affect the offer."

Lloyds Bank informed us as soon as they realized what had happened.

Mr Dawson, who admitted the fees of a handling bank were substantial, would not comment on the possibility of Morgan Grenfell withholding part of the fees.

The applications involved were for 16.1 million shares at a tender price of 500p, and 3.1 million shares at a price of 505p. As a result the offer was oversubscribed 4.7 times and not 4.5 times as previously announced.

The revised allocation involves a scaling down at the top end of the market, with applicants for between 1,000 and 95,000 shares now receiving 21 per cent and not 25 per cent. Investors seeking more than 95,000 shares will receive 20 per cent as opposed to 22.5 per cent.

Dealings in the shares are expected to start on Thursday.

TV South profits leap 91%

By Richard Lander

A strong recovery in net advertising revenue and growth in foreign programme sales helped interim pretax profits at Television South grow by 91 per cent from £3.4 million to £6.5 million in the six months ending April 30.

Income from advertising rose to £58.3 million from £47.1 million in the stagnant period a year earlier.

Foreign sales jumped from £300,000 to £2.9 million including income from Strong Medicine, a mini-series which is to be transmitted on the ITV network this year.

The four-hour drama, which will cost TVS about £4½ million to produce, was mainly responsible for programme transmission costs rising from £28.9 million to £37.2 million in the first half.

Payments on the Exchange Levy for ITV companies rose from £2.6 million to £4 million, calculated on the same basis as last year.

The profits increase meant that earnings per share almost doubled from 7.5p to 14.3p, while the interim dividend was raised from 2p to 3p. Although the results were in line with most City estimates, TVS shares rose 15p to 278p yesterday.

Midland Bank to start own discount house

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Midland Bank is to set up its own discount house through its Greenwell-Montagu gilt-edged market-making subsidiary.

The rationale for the move is the eventual merging of the roles of discount houses and market-makers in government securities.

Midland announced yesterday that a new money markets unit has been established within Greenwell-Montagu Gilt-Edged Ltd. The unit is headed by Mr Julian Beaven, an assistant director of Samuel Montagu.

It will be operated as an arm of Samuel Montagu until big bang on October 27, and will be fully integrated into the gilt-edged market-maker then. The unit will seek official discount house status.

The unit is to make two-way prices to all market conditions to the full range of sterling money market instruments, Midland Bank said.

Many of the existing discount houses, with their special dealing relationship with the Bank of England, will be separately capitalized subsidiaries of gilt market-makers from October, as a result of regroupings in the City before big bang. Now, market-makers, it appears, will also be endeavouring to establish discount houses of their own.

The Bank of England's prime requirements for granting discount house status to the Midland subsidiary will be evidence of a willingness to make a market in all conditions, and strict separation of the fledgling discount house from the Midland's other money market operations.

Boom time for shop developments

By Hillier Parker, the chartered surveyors

The shift to out-of-town development is highlighted by the dramatic rise in plans to build more than 30 million sq ft of such space, a 600 per cent rise since 1985.

And Hillier Parker says that 80 per cent of the applications for shopping schemes since March this year have been for out-of-town developments.

Town centre developments are soaring too on the back of strong retail rents.

Town centre schemes under construction or with planning consent totalled 22 million sq ft by March this year compared with 9 million sq ft out-of-town.

Opec agrees quota system to force up world oil prices

From David Young, Beirut, Yugoslavia

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has reached agreement on an output quota system intended to force up world oil prices.

However, it will be almost a month before the individual quotas are finalized, although the overall output ceiling is widely acknowledged to have been set at about 17.7 million barrels a day, and each country has been allocated a firm quota within the overall output figure.

Opec is to meet again in Geneva on July 28 to give the 13-member nations time to discuss the quotas.

Algeria, Libya, Iran and Gabon are dissatisfied with the quotas they have been allocated and will demand a larger share in Geneva.

The main Opec producers appear to have accepted a tentative agreement that they will start prospecting their new output quotas before the

next meeting confirms them.

Mr Rilwanu Lukman, the Nigerian oil minister and Opec's president, said that his country would do everything it could to respect the agreement until the next meeting and indicated that the other members would do likewise.

He also said that discussion between Opec and the non-Opec producers will continue between until the next meeting.

Opec hopes that by then each of the non-Opec oil exporters will accept Opec's intention of bringing daily production down from its present level of more than 19 million barrels to about the new output quota level and will be encouraged to formally accept cuts in their own output.

Opec accepts that Britain will not make any official statement of co-operation with it on output restraint. Mr Lukman has been

helped in his first Opec meetings as president by Dr Subroto, the Indonesian oil minister. Dr Subroto worked out the crucial individual quotas and put them to each of the oil ministers.

Mr Lukman said: "We have firm Opec proposals, which some oil ministers may say about them is a matter for themselves, but the agreement is an Opec agreement."

Opec will consider a new method of policing the quota system when it comes into force. The original system, which was agreed on in London in March 1983, was policed by a system of audits, but because the audits were retrospective, over-production became the exception rather than the rule.

Mr Lukman added: "As soon as we are clear on the final quota agreement we will have to decide how the quotas are honoured."

STOCK MARKET FT 30 Share 1367.1 (+12.7) FT-SE 100 1649.8 (+10.7) Bargains 23418 USM (Datastream) 124.82 (+0.21) THE POUND US Dollar 1:5335 (+0.0085) W German mark 3:3683 (+0.0074) Trade-weighted 76.2 (same)

Bond sells 269 hotels

Bond Corporation Holdings has sold its 269 group-owned hotels to a new consortium, Austotel Trust, for \$A326 million (£140 million). The deal covers 126 hotels in New South Wales, 100 in Queensland, 24 in Western Australia and others.

Bond has taken a 26 per cent stake in the new trust and Greater Pacific Investments 49 per cent. The remainder has been subscribed by interest associated with Mr Bruce Mathieson, a Melbourne hotel developer.

The three partners in Austotel have put up starting capital of \$A150 million. Besides raising cash, the move separates the brewing and hotel management sides. Mr Mathieson will manage the new trust with Bond Corporation.

UKP backing for merger

Policyholders in the United Kingdom Provident (UKP) mutual life group yesterday overwhelmingly approved a merger with Friends Provident. It was virtually forced on them in April after UKP ran into increasing financial difficulties because of badly performing investments in unquoted energy stocks.

Mercury rises

Mercury International reported preliminary results on a pro forma basis assuming full consolidation of the stockbrokers Rowntree, Egan and Mullens & Co and Alroyd & Smithers of £39.3 million for the year to March 31 1986, an increase of 4.5 per cent on the previous year on a similar basis.

Profits ahead

First National Finance, the consumer credit company, increased pretax profits from £9.12 million to £13.4 million in the six months to April 30. The interim dividend is 2.25p (all).

Mortgage cut

The Mortgage Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Salomon Brothers, the US investment bank, has cut its mortgage rate by 0.5 per cent to 10.25 per cent.

£5m LCP buy

LCP Holdings, the motor parts to property development group, has conditionally agreed to buy EF Smith (Birmingham), a trading estate and warehouse operator, for £5 million cash.

More failures

A 5.5 per cent drop in business failures in the first quarter of this year has been offset by increases in the second quarter, leaving the level of business failures in Britain at virtually the same level as in the first half of last year, said Dunn & Bradstreet, the business researchers.

MARKET SUMMARY STOCK MARKETS New York Dow Jones 1898.90 (+13.64) Tokyo Nikkei Dow 17854.19 (+106.77) Hong Kong Hang Seng 1739.11 (-11.87) Amsterdam Gen 289.4 (-2.10) Sydney AO 1178.3 (-4.3) Frankfurt Commerzbank 1929.6 (-22.0) Brussels General 675.88 (-13.08) Paris CAC 365.6 (-3.10) Zurich SKA General 524.30 (-0.30) London closing prices Page 25 INTEREST RATES London Bank Base 10% 3-month interbank 9 1/4-9 3/4% 3-month eligible bills 9 1/4-9 3/4% buying rate US Prime Rate 8.50% Federal Funds 7% 3-month Treasury bills 5.96-5.93% 30-year bonds 9 1/2-9 3/4% CURRENCIES London: £: \$1.5340 £: DM3.3683 £: Sfr2.7511 £: FF10.7383 £: Yen250.80 £: Index: 76.2 New York: \$: £1.3340 \$: DM2.1980 \$: Index: 114.4 ECU ECU 837.486 SDR ECU 77.0512 MAIN PRICE CHANGES RISES: Bristol Post 700p (+45p) Chesire Wholefoods 200p (+20p) Gitan 200p (+15p) WM Sinclair 473p (+18p) British Aerospace 533p (+15p) T Group 577p (+13p) Granada 268p (+10p) Gitan 278p (+13p) TV South 298p (+18p) B Matthews 528p (+18p) Gitan 530p (+78p) Freeman 438p (+20p) N Brown 630p (+35p) Wiggins 153p (+13p) Pearson 540p (+38p) Wright Collins 310p (+27p) Mercury Int 843p (+20p) FALLS: Next 252p (-12p) Woolworth 690p (-45p) Blue Arrow 388p (-10p) United Leasing 155p (-25p) GOLD London Pong: AM \$345.50 @ \$346.75 close \$347.50-347.75 (E226.25-226.75) New York: Comex \$346.20-346.70 NORTH SEA OIL Brent (July) 11.55 bbl

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

The same prediction, different timing

Another episode in an everyday story of international monetary folk: Henry Kaufman predicted a US discount rate cut; Karl Otto Pöehl offered some teasing hints about a rate reduction by the Bundesbank; James Baker said that rumours of a dollar free-fall have been greatly exaggerated; and Japan announced a monthly current account surplus comfortably bigger than the Treasury is expecting for Britain for the whole of the year.

Out of all this should, eventually, come lower interest rates. The question is, when? Henry Kaufman, of Salomon Brothers, Wall Street's most experienced Federal Reserve watcher, occasionally forgets the old forecasters' adage of naming a number on a date, but never doing both at the same time.

Dr Kaufman expected the discount rate to have been cut already, saying so publicly in the Far East in May. Yesterday's prediction, of a cut in the rate within the next 60 days, is essentially the same forecast moved along a little.

Interestingly, in view of a dollar trading below DM2.20 and heading down towards 1.60 against the yen, he expects such a move to occur even without prior cuts in Japan and Germany, so strong will be the pressures emerging from sluggish growth in the United States.

The Bundesbank president, Karl Otto Pöehl, was in talkative mood in Zurich, following the international monetary symposium. Yes, he said,

Filling the golden trough

Although advertising by companies locked in takeover battles continues, it is limited essentially to providing information (a limitation incidentally that favours predators more than prey). It is, therefore, largely uncontentious, and hardly rewarding for advertising agencies and media alike which until the Takeover Panel blew the whistle had wallowed in profitable campaigns inspired by the mega-bids.

This particular panel ruling was not one to be taken lying down by the trade but however scornful the admen may be about the the City in general and the panel in particular, they recognise that if they are to be allowed back to this gilded trough, they need to curb some of the copywriters' creative excesses.

It was the advertising and public relations campaigns undertaken in the pursuit of Distillers that finally persuaded the panel to call a halt. The objections were not only cost, scale, exaggeration and distortion, all of which may be contested on various grounds though not with complete conviction, but also morality and taste - difficult concepts at any time but likely to rouse extreme passions when so such lucrative business is at stake. However, the advertising business does boast something called the Advertising Standards Authority and it is to this august body that the trade, through the medium of the Advertising Association, has turned for help in its hour of need.

It is quite clear that the Takeover Panel will not begin to consider lifting its restrictions on takeover advertising until it sees the role of advertising agencies in a new and much more favourable light. A stuffy attitude? Perhaps. The short cut to a new credibility, in the Advertising Association's eyes, is the ASA, which would vet any advertising copy before it was permitted to appear.

This sounds as if it has some merit but the ASA, which met the Advertising Association representatives yesterday, is not easily persuaded that it should become involved. Although pre-vetting is not a new concept and corporate and financial advertising is already accepted as a separate category of advertising subjected to special rules, the ASA has neither the competence, nor incidentally the financial resources, to make rapid judgements on the copy created for contestants in the heat and dust of a takeover battle.

Furthermore the panel, and other interested parties, would need much more convincing that the practitioners hold the ASA in unambiguous high regard. In most post-vetting where the ASA cries "foul" the player's response is usually to promise not to do the same thing again and proceed immediately to something three times as bad.

Announcing a high-risk, high-potential bond that offers the truly enterprising small investor an opportunity for exceptional returns. INTRODUCING THE NEW ENTERPRISE BOND AA SPECIAL TERMS APPLY TO APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BEFORE 14TH JULY 1986

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Table with columns for 1986 High/Low, Company, Price, Change, Gross Dividend, Yield, and P/E. Lists various unlisted companies and their financial metrics.

COMMODITIES REVIEW

Bulls are still in retreat

Bulls in the commodities markets have learned to be optimistic animals. For most of the 1980s high interest rates, bountiful crops and weak industrial demand have combined to depress prices...

Tootal pays £7.5m for Clover Leaf

Tootal, the textiles group, is acquiring the Clover Leaf Group, a home-wear supplier to retail chains, for a maximum price of £7.5 million. Clover Leaf supplies more than a third of its output to Marks and Spencer...

Surveyors to vote on limited liability

Members of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors will vote on July 14 on whether to allow unlimited outside investment in their firms, a move which would allow them to adopt a corporate rather than a partnership structure.

Mercury International Group plc

Results Preference Share Issue and Conversion Proposals Proposed Capitalisation Issue Future Dividend Policy. Includes financial data for Mercury Securities plc, Akroyd & Smithers PLC, and Rowe & Pitman and Mullens & Co.

TOMORROW IS YOUR LAST DAY TO REJECT THE DIXONS OFFER.



THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS PUBLISHED BY WOOLWORTH HOLDINGS PLC ('WOOLWORTH'). THE DIRECTORS OF WOOLWORTH ARE THE PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS ADVERTISEMENT...

Beating a predator can help your shares

BASE LENDING RATES

The MORT

Beating a predator can help your shares

By Richard Lander

One of the great fears of investors who hold shares in bid target companies is that their stocks will plummet in value if the bidder fails to get enough acceptances...

After all, target stocks rise sharply when a bid is made and often before, if rumours are flying about in the market.

Another jump usually occurs when a revised offer is posted and eventually the shares reach levels that cannot be justified on fundamental grounds.

Once the bid disappears, so the theory goes, the target company's shares tend to collapse, much to the chagrin of those shareholders who did not sell in the market while the offer was on the table.

However, an empirical study by McKinsey & Co. the management consultants, on the fate of shares that survive bids suggests otherwise.

McKinsey is now in the thick of the takeover scene in its role as adviser to Woolworth Holdings, which is trying to fight off the attentions of the Dixons Group.

Its surprising findings are expected to be supported soon by an independent study of the same subject from Dr Julian Franks, of the London Business School.

He said: "It is an open question whether the bid premium of successful defenders is eroded, or not."

McKinsey's study looked at 53 companies worth more than £10 million which have escaped the clutches of their pursuers since 1980.

Of the companies analysed, 34 persuaded enough shareholders not to accept the bid, and the other 19 had the Office of Fair Trading to thank for their survival.

The study shows that in the six months from the date the bids lapsed, 61 per cent of the companies outperformed the FT All-share index while the rest fared worse than the market.

In this period, a theoretical unit trust which put equal amounts into each company on the lapsing date would have bettered the market by 6.7 per cent, although had this portfolio been held to date the margin would have dropped to 0.7 per cent.

Shares in referred companies beat the FT All-share index by an average of 14.2 per cent over the following six months, as against 1.9 per cent for shares in failed bid targets.

Held to date, the portfolio of the referred companies would have beaten the market by 7.8 per cent, while investments in other shares would have trailed behind by 3.6.

BASE LENDING RATES

Table with 2 columns: Institution and Rate. Includes ARN, Adam & Company, BCCI, Citibank Savings, etc.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Beecham price rise takes American investors by surprise

By Michael Clark

Takeover favourite Beecham was giving New York investors a tough time yesterday as the price raced away in after hours trading with a 9p rise to a peak of 430p.

Speculation in the market that the group was about to announce the appointment of a new chairman and chief executive and continuing whispers of a full bid from ICI caught many American investors on the hop.

Most of them had been sellers of the shares in the form of American Depository Receipts on Wall Street late on Friday and had been hoping to cover their positions when deals resumed in London yesterday.

This followed reports that one big US investment bank had attempted to raise \$5 billion in the New York bond market to finance a bid for Beecham.

But profit-taking on the back of the report failed to materialize and it looks as though a number of transatlantic investors are now sitting on some hefty losses.

The market has been speculating for some time about the appointment of a new chairman and chief executive following last November's resignation of Sir Ronald Halstead. His job is currently being shared by Lord Keith of Castlereagh, temporary chairman, and Mr Jobo Robb, chief executive. Last night Beecham was unavailable for comment.

American investors also appeared to be getting themselves into a tangle over

Cadbury Schweppes, the confectionery and soft drinks group, which has been another favourite of theirs in recent weeks. The shares jumped 4p to 187p with some of them prepared to chase the price sharply higher, following details of the group.

The rest of the equity market opened the new account on a firm note as funds became more available from the Thames Television and Morgan Grenfell new issues.

The news of £299 million agreed bid by Next for Grant-tan, the mail order group, also helped to breathe new life into the market. Dealers reported a healthy increase in turnover as the rise in share prices coincided to gather momentum.

The FT 30-share index closed at its highest level of the day 12.7 up at 1,367.1, while the broader FT-SE 100 index rose 10.7 at 1,649.8.

Losses in gilts extended to 1/2 as hopes of an early cut in interest rates evaporated following last week's warning by the Bank of England about reducing rates too quickly.

Among the high street banks National Westminster slipped 3p to 519p after confirmation that its recent £700 million-plus rights issue had been taken up. The rump was placed in the market without too much trouble.

Struggling Raine Industries, the residential and commercial estate developer, rose another 4 1/2p to 75 1/2p, still awaiting details of the bid approach from a mystery private company.

Until recently, the group's biggest outside shareholder was Mr David Abel's Suter, but Suter recently reduced its holding to 1.3 million shares (4.93 per cent). Con-Mech Engineers accounts for another 1.493 million shares, or 5.66 per cent of the total. Last year Raine saw pretax profits for the year to June 30 slide from £615,000 to £408,000.

Also awaiting bid news, Rotaflex shares firmed another 18p to 473p. The group is already the subject of an unwanted £52 million approach from Emess Lighting, which claims this is its final offer. But last week Rotaflex announced that it was in talks with MK Electric, down 3p at 368p ex-dividend, which it hopes will play the role of white knight and save it from the clutches of Emess, unchanged at 322p.

In properties, Edgerton Trust, the old Caparo Properties run by Mr Swraj Paul, leapt 12p to 110p following a mention in Saturday's market report to The Times.

Textile group Courtlands continued to benefit from the recent trip to its Barcelona

Rights issues need not always be bad news for the investor. In Costain's case it should be treated as good news, according to Savory Mills, the broker. Savory says it should not be seen as a way of reducing debt, but as a reflection of the group's potential for expansion. It rates the shares, up 6p at 550p as a buy.

factory by a number of City analysts with a 6p rise to 306p - just 9p short of the year's high.

The analysts were clearly impressed with what they saw and it looks as though the shares are due for another rerating. The quality of earnings from fibres has increased, while costs on the viscose side are continuing to fall, providing the group with increased opportunity.

Brokers such as de Zoete & Bevan now feel that its profits estimate of £168 million for the current year, against £143 million last time, is now more obtainable. It may even choose to raise its forecast later in the year.

RECENT ISSUES

Table with 3 columns: Name, Price, Change. Includes Densiron (50p), Eagle (30p), Evans Halls (120p), etc.

British wine profit margins face Spanish tax pressure

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

Manufacturers of wines made in Britain from imported materials, typically the British sherries, are facing a possible shake-up on taxation. It could affect pricing policies and profit margins in a sector which accounts for nearly a tenth of all wine sales in Britain.

The main producers of these wines are Vine Products, part of Allied-Lyons, and J.E. Mathers based in Leeds.

Talks are currently in progress between the drinks trade and the Customs and Excise for possible realignment in the way a number of drinks are taxed. Other drinks which could be affected are new-style low-alcohol "coolers" and lower gravity beer.

The move has come as Spanish sherry producers are complaining about duty discrimination in Britain favouring the British-made wines as they are known in the trade to differentiate them from wine produced from grapes harvested in Britain.

The Spanish have attempted in the past to keep the sherry name exclusively for the Jerez product, but the British sherry description has been protected for 10 years by EEC rules. With Spain now in the Common Market it is expected to put as much pressure as it can to protect its sherry interests.

The taxation threat has emerged because Customs and Excise believes that while the duty structure works "reason-

ably well" there are some problem areas. For instance, while some products pay duty when in their final form others can be made by blending ingredients on which duty has been paid without then attracting a recalculated end-product duty.

Such blending can be of ingredients taxed at different rates because they are of varying alcoholic strength.

Traditionally it has been permissible to blend made-wines from ingredients separately taxed. In practice blending has largely been of some British sherries.

The expectation in the trade is that a rationalization similar to that brought in by the vermouth producers will be necessary for made-wines. In some cases this could reduce their price advantage leaving the makers with the option of raising prices or accepting more squeezed profit margins.

The cooler drinks, often mixtures of fruit juice or mineral water with a base of wine, spirits, beer or cider, have been increasingly promoted in Britain in the last two summers although so far they have failed to take off in the way they have in North America.

The problem is that they are taxed at present according to their alcoholic base ingredient and this brings anomalies. A beer-based cooler, because it would be classified as a made-wine, could attract about four times as much duty as a wine-based cooler.

Cookie firm opens first British shop

Mrs Fields Cookies, America's largest freshly-baked cookie company, whose Unlisted Securities Market debut left underwriters with 84 per cent of the 30 million shares, has taken its first shop in Britain.

The company has opened 400 sq ft premises in the Trocadero Centre, the leisure and retail complex in Piccadilly Circus, London, developed by Electricity Supply Nominees, the pension fund for the electricity industry.

Colliers Bigwood & Bewley, the estate agent acting for Mrs Fields, is looking for another eight stores this year.

APPOINTMENTS

Manex: Mr John Penrose has joined the board. MAB Services: Mr Robert Ashley has become financial director. King & Shaxson Holdings: Mr J D Mackinnon has been made a director and a managing director of King & Shaxson Ltd.

Merrill Lynch Europe: Mr Jeffrey Chandor, Mr Richard Lutyens, Mr Nahum Vaskevitch and Mr Eric Wilkes are now managing directors and have been elected to the management committee.

Siemens: Sir John Lang Taylor is now chairman. Mr Juergen Gebrels has been made managing director. Mr Hannes Vahl has rejoined the board as a non-executive director.

Touche, Remnant & Co: Mr Nicholas Fitzgerald and Mr C Michael Gregory are now on the board.

TI Group: Mr Howard Atkins has been made a director.

Hepworth Ceramic Holdings: Mr F Sinclair Thomson has been named group chief executive.

The Builder Group: Mr Nigel Wahmsley has become a non-executive director. Spencer Clark Metal Industries: Mr Howard Dyer has been made managing director.

BBC Television: Mr Cliff Taylor has been made deputy director, planning and resource management, television.

STC Defence Systems: Mr Dennis Head has become divisional director (Northern Ireland) and Mr Alan Higgs is now marketing director (Northern Ireland).

Juergen Gebrels

Mr Cliff Taylor

Mr Howard Atkins

Mercury International profits take wing

TEMPUS

Results reported by the merchant banks are usually uninformative, but yesterday's offering from Mercury International was particularly impetuous.

The picture is confused by the acquisitions of the two stockbroking firms, Rowe & Pitman and Mullens, and the jobbing firm, Akroyd & Smithers.

As they will be fully consolidated from April 12 this year, it is simplest to concentrate on the pro forma results to March 31 and the comparative for the previous year. This shows that, had the acquisitions been consolidated for the last two years, profit after tax would have risen by 34 per cent from £44.1 million to £59.3 million.

On an actual reported basis, profits rose 47.3 per cent to £41.5 million.

In a year of exceptional takeover and merger activity and booming stock markets worldwide, it was difficult for stockbrokers not to make money and Rowe & Pitman and Mullens were no exceptions. Profits before tax doubled from £7.1 million to £14 million.

Within the merchant banking business, corporate finance activity was important. The group did its share of merger and acquisition work and share and debt issues.

But the bank points out that its success rests not on these activities alone but on the broad base of all its operations, especially banking and its £14 billion of funds under management.

The year to next March will be a year of unprecedented change in the City. On October 27, big bang day, Mercury's merged Stock Exchange firms will be ready to start integrated broker-dealer operations.

And as one of the leading London-based international merchant banking, securities and asset management groups, Mercury has been expanding its interests.

In the rapidly changing securities business, profits are especially hard to forecast.

Martin Green, an analyst at the stockbroker Smith New Court Agency, forecasts 1986-87 group profits after tax up 6 per cent to £63 million, giving fully diluted earnings per share of 73p.

This puts the shares on a multiple of 11.3. If transfers to hidden reserves are as much as 25 per cent, the multiple falls to 9, not a demanding multiple, but perhaps greater disclosure would improve it.

Blue Arrow

When times get hard, the chairman cuts a swathe through his £30,000-a-year middle management. But the office "temps" are kept on to the hilt.

So it is not surprising that recruitment agencies such as Blue Arrow are enjoying boom business.

The company yesterday celebrated its imminent departure from the ranks of the USM to the main market by announcing record pretax profits of £2.2 million for the half year to the end of April with the best still to come.

The rapid increase over the £90,000 last time owes much to the five-month contribution of about £800,000 from Brook Street Bureau.

The group's position as the largest employment services operation in the United Kingdom has been bolstered by the acquisition of Hoggart Bowers, which specializes in placing top executives, and will make its profit debut in the second half.

The next big step, likely before the end of the year, should involve the acquisition of an employment services company in the United States.

Blue Arrow's cleaning side has been boosted by the acquisition of Reliance Cleaning and with the business travel and financial services division also doing well predictions from the market of a £7.75 million total for the full year do not look wide of the mark.

For next year £14 million seems well in prospect.

First National Finance

Stock market investors have been slow to appreciate the sea change that has taken place at First National Finance.

The company left the Bank of England's life boat more than a year ago and yesterday's interim figures demonstrate how well it has adapted to dry land.

Profits were up from £9.2 million to £13.4 million before tax, even though there was no contribution from TCB (formerly Twentieth Century Banking) which First National acquired from P&O near the end of the half-year.

Consumer credit will continue to dominate the group. While the company says there is plenty of scope for expanding this business the emphasis is likely to be on the new corporate banking business.

Its asset base will be boosted over the next three or four years by the redeployment of the money at present tied up in the company's remaining 900 London flats, which are to be sold.

As anyone will know who has had the unfortunate experience of trying to buy residential property in London, the average selling price of these flats is likely to be about £50,000, depending on location.

Even allowing for the cost of refurbishment prior to disposal, that suggests that First National could raise more than £34 million.

The disposals will also produce good profits as the flats have a book value of between £10,000 and £12,000 each.

Allowing for refurbishment costs annual profits might amount to £5.5 million, assuming a steady disposal programme over four years.

Accepting these as nothing more than back-of-an-envelope sums, the figures suggest that First National's shares are undervalued.

At 208p the whole company has a price tag of £260 million, leaving the the consumer credit, banking, and other smaller business which for tax reasons include householding, valued on just eight times earnings (diluted for the loan stock).

The payment of an interim dividend, the first interim for 12 years, of 2.5p suggests the total payout for the year will be at least 5.63p, given the company's intention to pay 40 per cent of the total at the half-year stage.

On that basis the yield is 3.8 per cent. The rating reflects more on First National's watery past than on its future.

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Dixons OFFER FOR WOOLWORTH. DIXONS INCREASED OFFER WORTH 807.6p. WOOLWORTH SHARE PRICE 695.0p. DIXONS BID HIGHER BY 112.6p. Dixons increased offer is final. Acceptances should be received by 1.00p.m. on 2nd July, 1986.

The Mortgage Corporation announces that its MORTGAGE LENDING RATE will be reduced from 10.75% to 10.25% with effect from Tuesday 1st July 1986. The Mortgage Corporation Limited, Victoria Plaza, 111 Buckingham Palace Road, London SW1W 0SR. Telephone: 01-834 8444.

Smithers

WALL STREET

New York (Reuter) - Wall Street shares advanced in early trading yesterday, buoyed by talk of lower interest rates and end-of-quarter fund buying, traders said. Merger-related trading continued to provide support, with a number of active shares boosted by takeover speculation. The Dow Jones industrial average was up 2.39 points to 1,887. Advancing issues led declining issues by a three-to-

two margin on a total of 15 million shares traded. Panhandle Eastern led active issues, up 4 to 49 1/2. It has received a \$50-a-share bid from Star Partners. Safeway rose one point to 54 1/2 and Sanders Associates rose 1/2 to 51 1/2. The transportation average was up 1.50 points to 779.01, utilities were up 1.21 points to 199.91. Stocks advanced 1.74 points to 755.33.

Table with columns for stock symbols (e.g., AMR, ASA, Allied Signal) and their corresponding price changes and values.

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

Table showing market rates for Sterling spot and forward rates, including columns for 1 month, 3 months, and 6 months.

MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

Table detailing money market rates and gold prices, including sections for Euro Money Deposits and Gold prices.

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

Table listing London financial futures contracts, including 3-month Sterling, 6-month Sterling, and 3-month Eurodollar.

CANADIAN PRICES

Table showing Canadian prices for various commodities and financial instruments.

Dealers were divided over prospects for the dollar, with a sharp fall expected after Friday's Japanese elections. Others see it holding up now that a weaker dollar is no longer seen as a cure-all for the US trade deficit.

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Table of Dollar Spot Rates for various countries including Ireland, Singapore, Malaysia, Canada, Sweden, Denmark, West Germany, Switzerland, Netherlands, France, Japan, Belgium, Hong Kong, Portugal, Spain, and Austria.

OTHER STERLING RATES

Table of Other Sterling Rates for countries like Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Hong Kong, India, Kuwait, Mexico, New Zealand, Singapore, South Africa, and S.A. Dirham.

ECGD

Table for ECGD (Export Credit Guarantees) showing rates for different terms.

FIXED RATE STERLING EXPORT FINANCE

Table for Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance showing rates for 1, 3, and 6 months.

PREVIOUS DAY'S TOTAL OPEN INTEREST

Table showing previous day's total open interest for various futures contracts.

COMMODITIES

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on 30th June. COPPER HIGHER GRADE: COPPER GRADE A. STANDARD CATHODES. ZINC STANDARD. LEAD. COFFEE. SOYABEAN. OTHER STERLING RATES.

Table of commodity prices including Meat and Livestock, Copper, Zinc, Lead, Coffee, Soyabean, and other metals.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Table listing various investment trusts and their performance metrics.

THE TIMES UNIT TRUST INFORMATION SERVICE

Large table providing detailed information on unit trusts, including names, managers, and performance data.

Portfolio Gold

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them to give you your overall total. Check against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

Table with columns: No., Company, Group, Gains or Loss. Lists various companies like UKO, Sammie Clothes, Manders, etc.

Please be sure to take account of any minus signs. Weekly Dividend. Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £8.000 on Saturday's newspaper.

Table with columns: MON, TUE, WED, THU, FRI, SAT, Weekly Total. Shows daily dividend totals.

BRITISH FUNDS

Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Price, Change, % P/E. Lists various funds like 100% High Stock, 100% Low Stock, etc.

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

Table with columns: No., Stock, Price, Change, % P/E. Lists various stocks like 100% High Stock, 100% Low Stock, etc.

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

Table with columns: No., Stock, Price, Change, % P/E. Lists various stocks like 100% High Stock, 100% Low Stock, etc.

UNDATED

Table with columns: No., Stock, Price, Change, % P/E. Lists various stocks like 100% High Stock, 100% Low Stock, etc.

INDEX-LINKED

Table with columns: No., Stock, Price, Change, % P/E. Lists various stocks like 100% High Stock, 100% Low Stock, etc.

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

Table with columns: No., Stock, Price, Change, % P/E. Lists various banks like 100% High Stock, 100% Low Stock, etc.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Confident start to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began yesterday. Dealings end July 11. Contango day July 14. Settlement day July 21. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Table with columns: 1986 High, Low, Company, Price, Change, % P/E. Lists various companies like 100% High Stock, 100% Low Stock, etc.

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Portfolio Gold DAILY DIVIDEND £4,000

Claims required for +35 points. Claimants should ring 0254-53272.

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Large table on the right side of the page containing various market data, including sections for OVERSEAS TRADERS, PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G, PROPERTY, MINING, HOTELS AND CATERERS, INDUSTRIES A-D, DRAPERY AND STORES, CINEMAS AND TV, CHEMICALS, PLASTICS, FINANCE AND LAND, FOODS, LEISURE, INSURANCE, and OIL. Each section contains a list of companies with their respective stock prices and changes.

OSI is getting the act together



Fingertip farming: Dairy farmer Alan Parkhouse with new Dairyfax service

The pinta goes electronic

Dairy farmers will soon be able to link up electronically to the Milk Marketing Board's computer with a new service called Dairyfax, run through British Telecom's Prestel system. It will allow farmers to check the results of their milk samples taken by the board and work out predictions for output and income given details of a particular herd and calving dates. Milk payments and milk prices are two of the items included in a news section and the board will present a shortlist of suitable bulls in a section called Sirematch. Further details from 01-398 4101.

The next British final of the Micromouse contest is to be held on July 15 and 16 at the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Micromice are small robot vehicles which have to run through a maze of alleyways six-and-a-half inches wide and find the fastest route to the centre. The contest, first introduced to the UK in 1980, has grown over the years with several countries holding Euro-micro finals while the Japanese club has more than 300 members. The early contestants were professional engineers, advances in

COMPUTER BRIEFING

robot technology have made it possible for young enthusiasts and school teams to achieve good results.

The Manpower Services Commission has produced a new guide to careers in high technology, *Working in Computing*, a 24-page booklet which examines where the shortage of experienced computing experts gives the best prospects for numerate youngsters. It includes interviews with computer programmers, operators and designers and a look at the pitfalls of training for a marketplace that is rapidly changing.

The booklets, which cost £1.95, are available from COIC, Sales Department, Freepost, Sheffield S1 4BR.

Technology company, Technet, funded by the Greater London Enterprise Board to allocate money for job creation schemes in the capital, agreed in the High Court last week to freeze more than £250,000 pending judgment in

an action brought by the Camden-based London New Technology Network (LNTN) against it. LNTN is one of five London technology networks that relies on funds from Technet, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Greater London Enterprise Board which derived its funds from the now defunct GLC. Before the undertaking was given, London New Technology had claimed an injunction requiring immediate payment of £264,840. The money, it said, was due under a funding agreement.

It has been called the world's most successful board game and now it will be available on a computer version. *Trivial Pursuit*, dreamt up by three Canadians over a kitchen table and beer bottles, has sold nearly 70 million copies worldwide, three million of them in the UK.

The computer version will feature many questions from the Master Genius Edition and Denmark, the company marketing it, says the game will be faithful to the original, although new puzzlers will be added — "fresh and exciting questions" in the words of the marketeers. A technical innovation will be that the Spectrum, Commodore 64 and Amstrad versions will feature "Unilog", a system allowing a universal question tape to be loaded into any of those machines.

The Trivial Pursuit computer game is due to be available in Britain from September, on Spectrum, Commodore 64, Amstrad and BBC at £14.95.

The Department of Transport's contract-spraying and remote-sensing aircraft were used together with dispersant-spraying tugs from the Dover Harbour Board. France used a naval patrol vessel, an anti-pollution vessel and an observation aircraft. The results of the exercise will take some months to assess in detail, but officials expressed satisfaction at the speed with which the information was produced and disseminated and the appropriate pollution counter-measures taken.

Scoop is also being used by oil companies in Europe and North America to predict and control spillages on oil rigs.

The new software has considerable potential as a training aid and for contingency planning generally. The techniques it embodies can be equally applied to pollution on land and in the air, says its developers, Scicon, of Milton Keynes.

They are already being used to model the dispersion behaviour of hazardous chemicals and gases. Other areas of atmospheric pollution are being tackled.

A version for use on an IBM PC is planned to make it economical for a wide spectrum of organizations with ecological responsibilities.

A Scoop for the pollution fighters

By Frank Brown

New software used in a recent maritime exercise off the south coast of England could play a key role in the fight against pollution. Scoop (Scicon Control Of Oil Pollution) simulates and predicts the movement of an oil slick under real environmental conditions, including the rate at which the slick will spread, both in open sea and coastal areas.

The influences of the wind and the tide, and the spreading qualities of the particular oil, are taken into account, much of this data being drawn from data banks of information on tidal flows around the UK coastline and of the characteristics of the different oils.

Scoop can also work out the cost of the various ways of dealing with oil spills so that the economics of different combat strategies can be readily compared.

Calculating the movement of a slick involves highly complex equations and has hitherto been carried out manually. The new software speeds the process dramatically and provides fast, accurate forecasting which — in addition to providing earlier warnings to emergency organizations — enables contingency resources such as dispersant-spraying vessels and aircraft to be used more effectively.

Scoop has been developed for the Marine Pollution Control Unit of the Department of Transport and was successfully used for the first time in "Manchex 86", a joint Anglo-French exercise carried out last week to test the two countries' marine contingency organizations which deal with oil slicks and other emergencies in the English Channel.

Manchex 86 envisaged a collision between a coaster and a loaded tanker in the Dover Strait, in which the coaster had sunk, setting adrift its crew, and the tanker had ruptured and released a substantial amount of crude oil.

A setback for British design in Apricot's market strategy

By Geof Wheelwright

Apricot's decision last week to abandon its long-standing policy of not producing computers compatible with IBM's machines could sound the death-knell for innovation in British-designed PCs.

The move — which puts the company firmly into the IBM PC AT camp (although with enough additional features and extra power that it compares favourably with the IBM offering) — comes after a series of setbacks to its original non-IBM strategy. In its day the company's original Apricot PC was considered a triumph of design and won a large number of awards for both its looks and performance.

Despite putting up a good fight against IBM, the machine and the company which produced it started to find life more difficult when the cheaper FI series of Apricot PC-compatible micros were unveiled in 1984. The FI machines and a portable computer launched at the same time were a disappointment for Apricot and poor sales forced the company to abandon the machines last year.

At that time, however, its Apricot XI machine was still selling well and its new and more powerful XEN computer was being enthusiastically received.

While the original partially IBM PC/AT-compatible XEN will still be a part of the company's product line, the major focus of Apricot's efforts will be on its new Xen-i PC/AT-compatible computer. Although this machine does not look like the IBM machine physically and incorporates a number of design innovations, it does not need to use the unique computer software required by the old Apricot PCs (nor can the standard Xen-i run that software).

Apricot says this is all part of a now-completed strategy to "move the product line firmly to the higher end of the market" and says it has now "gotten away from the low margin area" where smaller firms are selling cheap knock-offs of the basic IBM PC.

"In recent weeks there has been increasing pressure on prices in the commodity PC market, mainly resulting

from growing sales in the US and UK of IBM "clones" manufactured in the Far East", the company said in a report. "The company's strategy of moving to the higher end of the market should protect its margins to a substantial extent in the future."

While this change in strategy may well signal a brighter future for Apricot, it also is the end of an era for British PC designers. With Amstrad looking like its next computer will be an IBM-type machine and Sinclair Research firmly out of the race for the production of business PCs, there is no one likely to come forward to take on the mantle of British PC design innovator.

This is probably good news for computer buyers, as it means that almost all new business computers are likely to have access to the vast range of software written for the IBM PC design. But surely someone, somewhere, will be shedding just a small tear for the death of Britain's own attempts to beat the IBM standard with something superior.

ICL moves to a brave new world

By Richard Sarson

Alan Rouseil, managing director of ICL UK, started delegates at a conference of ICL customers in May by declaring himself "fed up with misleading propaganda and half-truths used by IBM UK, to convince people it makes a positive contribution to the UK economy". The assembled users greeted this with cheers.

When Tony Cleaver, chief executive of IBM UK called these comments "grossly inaccurate and misleading" and demanded a public retraction, Mr Rouseil stuck to his guns. He claimed that reputable market analysts and IBM's own annual report indicated that IBM UK had a £200 million trade imbalance in 1985.

This curious outburst signals what ICL is calling an aggressive new mood. It is hoping to move out of the ghetto of its own brand of operating systems, where it built up its existing customers, and expand by using more "portable" operating systems, which allow customers to take jobs written for one brand of computer and run them on another.

A recent computer from ICL, called the Unix, runs on the portable Unix operating system, which is finally becoming something of an industry standard. Two months ago it announced that its DRS range of small machines will



Alan Rouseil: 'Software industry is with us'

run IBM PC programs like Lotus 1-2-3.

Mr Rouseil believes that the adoption of industry standards by ICL could mean that "for the first time the software industry is with us".

One software house which used to refer to ICL as a jelly fish, now concedes that it is more like a dolphin, "slippery, but basically intelligent and friendly". One product that takes the fight right into the competitors' camp is Tradanet, a network service

for passing orders and invoices between companies with incompatible computers. Ninety per cent of Tradanet customers do not have ICL machines — 70 per cent of them are IBM. So far the service is only available in the UK, but in May a group of deep-sea shippers, freight forwarders and carriers, including Ford, Glaxo, and Guinness, announced a pilot scheme to use the network for passing shipping documentation electronically rather than by paper.

ICL has also sold 200 of its Unix-based system, the Clan, overseas in its first year. And for the first time since the late 1970s, more than 50 per cent of all ICL's production of minis and micros are now going abroad.

ICL has often been accused of suffering from the British complaint of inventing innovative products and then not exploiting them.

If ICL is to compete effectively with IBM and the other US computer manufacturers it will have to be faster on its feet. And, now it is leaving its private world, it will have to be more outward-looking and responsive to the real world.

How to keep the talent at home

By Geof Wheelwright

US high-technology companies are reconsidering the brain drain tactics which have seen Silicon Valley firms cream off many of the world's top researchers and transplant them across the Atlantic.

As these often young companies reconsider their centralized US-based research and development strategies, they are being shown the way by older high-tech companies such as Hewlett-Packard and Honeywell. The idea is that research divisions outside the US can provide a global perspective on design and development problems and stand a better chance of attracting talent than if researchers are forced to move to the US.

In the UK, Hewlett-Packard's Bristol Research Centre provides a graphic example of just how well this philosophy can work. Opened less than 12 months ago, the huge West Country labs, specializing in developing networking and artificial intelligence software in three laboratories (one of which is completed and two of which

are being developed) employing 170 professionals.

The centre's director Don Hammond says the UK base for operations provides the company with far more European talent than if he had tried to entice people back to the US and acts as something of a magnet for graduates. "Countries invest heavily in research and education and it's frustrating to them when that research talent then goes overseas," he said. "That's a significant loss."

A similar tack has been taken by Honeywell in Italy, which has its entire computer printer and manufacturing facility based there. The

requirements of supply and demand for products, research labs are established with a much longer-term view. Companies need to run them for between three and five years before they really start to pay their way — and even then the site or the buildings, but the expertise which has been built up on the research staff.

UK companies have tried to emulate this philosophy in their establishment of "research parks" where contract work can supplement the kind of pure research which bears the fruit of real innovation. One of the more recent efforts in this direction was Sinclair Research's Cambridge Metalab, which unfortunately fell victim to the big slump in the home computer market which funded it.

Sir Clive Sinclair, who founded the Metalab, felt at the time that his company needed a theoretical research group unbound by the pressure to demonstrate a product which would flow from the research, but his home computer company eventually did not have the wherewithal to pull this off.

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Personal Computers World Show, Olympia, London, September 3-7 (01-487 5831)

Visit 86 Recruitment Fair, Intercontinental Hotel, Hyde Park, London, September 5-6 (01-840 7117)

Commodore Show, UMIST, Manchester, September 12-14 (061-456 8838)

Electron & BBC Micro Show, UMIST, Manchester, September 26-28 (061-456 8835)

New Technologies in Training, Kensington Town Hall, London, September 30-October 2 (01-727 1829)

IBM System User Show, Olympia 2, London, October 1-3 (01-608 1161)

Compaq, Olympia, London, November 11-14 (01-821 5555)

Overseas Events

Comdex Australia, RAS Showground, Sydney, September 2-5 (01-890 9740)

EuroDoc 85, Intercontinental Hotel, Fontenay, Hamburg, West Germany, September 23-25 (01-403 1473)

Artificial Intelligence and Parallel Computers, Wiesbaden Pinta Hotel, West Germany, September 23-

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OSI is getting the act together

By Martin Banks

The pressure is now on to get Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) standards built into as many computer products as possible.

OSI is a sweeping range of standards that govern the way in which computers communicate with each other.

The object is to create a situation where, in theory at least, a computer of one make can communicate effectively with another of an entirely different type.

It is a situation that many customers are seeking, especially large corporations or organisations that have built up data processing operations based on a range of different computer systems.

At a recent seminar on the



Stephen Johnson

current state of play, representatives of ICL, Digital Equipment, Hewlett-Packard and Honeywell all appeared to say the same thing - OSI is alive, kicking and growing in the right direction.

They all agreed that the first real OSI-oriented products should start appearing next year. These are likely to allow electronic mail and file transfers between computers of different types.

It is the difference between the systems, as represented by the companies at the seminar, that highlight the problems of communication. Different users need to communicate with

each other but have already made their investment in systems, and not all will have bought the same thing. They face the problem of communicating across these differences while protecting the investments already made.

By the same token, many of the manufacturers see OSI as an advantage to them. It will eventually allow communications across environments, so users will no longer be restricted to make a choice of one supplier for all their computer systems requirements.

By giving the users a freer choice the manufacturers contend they will have a much bigger marketplace to aim at. Equally, some will lose customers previously tied to their brand.

Removing proprietary barriers to communications between systems means that there will soon be just two standards from which users will choose. OSI and IBM's own effective standard, established by its dominance in the market, Systems Network Architecture (SNA).

Even IBM is now having to acknowledge the potential of OSI by starting to support it as a communications environment for IBM computers.

There is, however, much real work still to be done to get OSI beyond the paper specification stage, and meet the pressure from customers. Common applications structures must be developed and connections between OSI and SNA.

A way forward for survival

Manufacturers on both sides of the Atlantic were the focus of attention last week as computer and automation experts tried to draw their attention to technologies that are fundamental to their industries' survival.

The Western manufacturers have been making strides towards top grade automation on a par with the Pacific Basin but ignorance and a fear of long-term investment is at the heart of their inhibitions.

In Britain last week the spotlight was turned on the UK factories in a comprehensive study by the Policy Studies Institute. The UK manufacturers have made substantial progress in incorporating microchips into their products and production processes.

The bad news was dual-edged. First, more than 80,000 jobs have been jettisoned by these manufacturing groups in the last two years - three times as many as in the previous two-year period.

The PSI report was emphatic about the way forward. Its conclusions underwrote the cries which have been made in recent years by the TUC, NEDO, the House of Lords and many experts who have studied the shortage of key skills in the

UK. PSI recommended: "The constructive way forward: stepping up training and retraining so as to end damaging skill shortages and at the same time help ensure that losses in old jobs are offset by gains in new ones."

The study predictably highlighted that the British-owned companies had the worse track record and clearly showed that UK management is at fault. The PSI survey concluded: "The overseas-owned factories in Britain are using microelectronics more than British-owned ones. Complex, advanced kinds of applications are still rare... the most widespread obstacle, regarded as a very important

practical sample ever staged - is not a blueprint for an automated factory. It shows what can be done if management is committed to using computers and automation on the shop floor but above all if they are properly informed."

Jim Burns, head of Arthur Andersen's manufacturing consulting and integration team which set up the project, says much blame can be attributed to management. That would apply to both sides of the Atlantic. He says: "To compete in an international marketplace the manufacturing industry needs to take the significant strides made in computer technology and apply them to production."

A short distance from Chicago Arthur Andersen is addressing the other question - how to keep training a workforce when demands are changing those of the technology and the marketplace. The automated factory highlights the demand for those skills. They are principally Computer Aided Design (CAD), Computer Aided Manufacturing (CAM), computer technology, robotics, automated material handling and control software.

The Arthur Andersen answer to the training question is the same as those who have studied skills shortages in the UK - more investment. The workforce in question is Arthur Andersen's. In small town St Charles, built on the site of what was once a Dominican Liberal Arts College, a \$85 million investment by the end of the decade will create a college capable of 60,000 days of training a year.

Today, artificial intelligence (AI) courses are attracting the major interest. It is no coincidence that AI will be the primary tool in the automated factory of tomorrow.

THE WEEK

Bill Johnstone

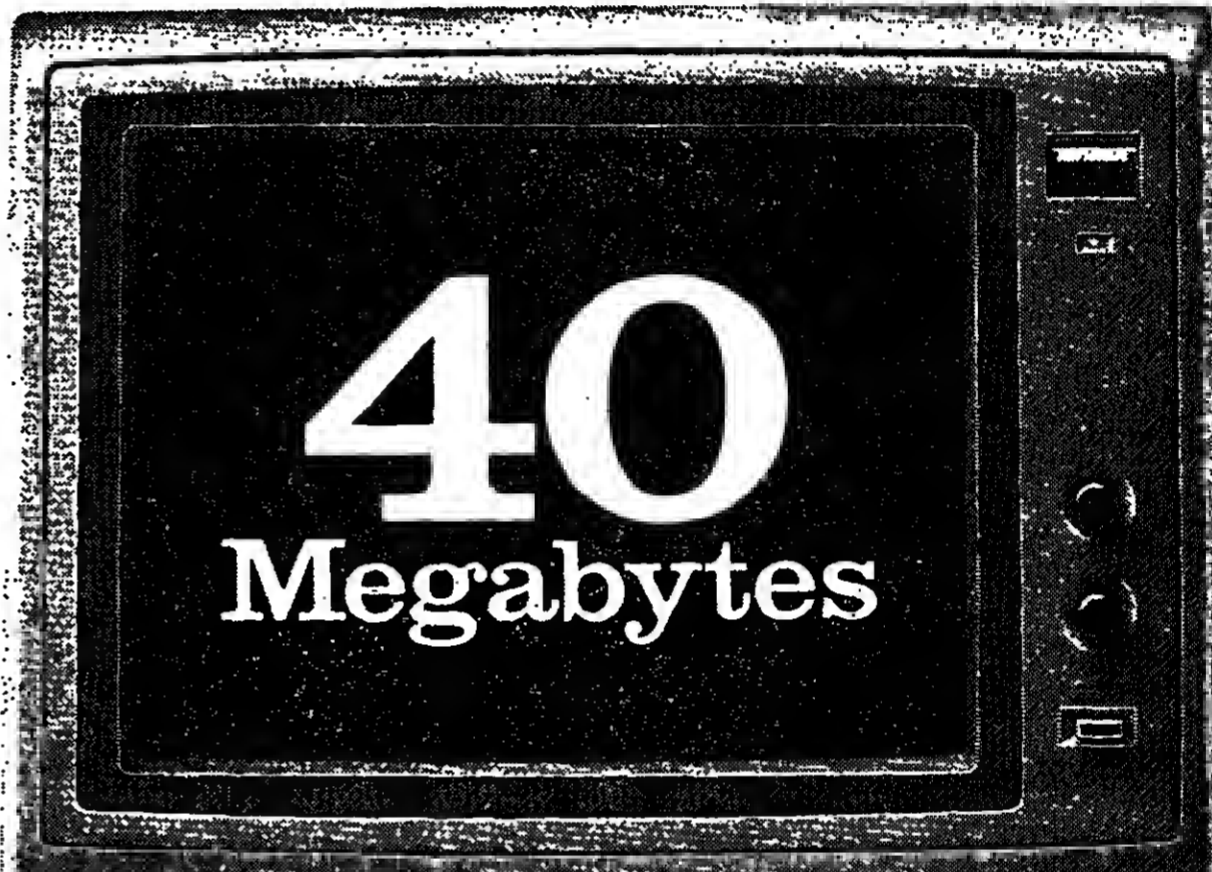
Technology Correspondent

difficulty by nearly half the user factories, is lack of specialist technical expertise."

In Chicago last week the management consultants Arthur Andersen tried to answer both questions - scarce technology and the personnel to harness it. While the British pitifully themselves for their reluctance to embrace technology many US companies have been suffering from the same problem. Arthur Andersen brought together 13 automation companies to build a \$11 million mini factory to show to a reticent US manufacturing industry what can be achieved by using off-the-shelf products with good computer systems expertise.

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The people's president



High hopes! The President was presented with a ball signed by the national soccer team on his 65th birthday...last year

President Richard von Weizsäcker, who begins a state visit to Britain this week, is surely what heads of state should be in the eyes of their people, but what — given the random way in which states get their heads — they so often are not. He is an idealized version of how his country's citizens see their own, or their countrymen's, best qualities.

President von Weizsäcker is elegant, urbane, devout and scholarly, as well as stern, but just. His humour is understated. His bearing has a touch of melancholy and even tragedy — only proper in the representative of a people with such a past. He is popular with the young, without pandering to them, as is the case with so many of the elderly who achieve such popularity.

His hair is white, his features noble. Of course, most West Germans know that they are not at all like that themselves, any more than any other people are really like their national ideal. West Germany's menfolk, and its women, much more resemble the altogether less spiritual

Herr Helmut Kohl: amiable, often rather large, well-meaning, worried about non-conformity in their midst, impatient with too much brooding on the German past. While heads of government come and go, heads of state are supposed to embody certain eternal qualities about a country. In a state which was founded only in 1949, this is not easy.

What are the eternal qualities of the German Federal Republic? In the eyes of the rest of the world, they probably include eternal prosperity, political stability, a deference in politics, forced on West Germans by the past, to the opinions of other countries, and a vast number of boisterous, although non-violent, tourists thronging the Mediterranean throughout the summer.

The West Germans see themselves in this way too. But it is not the whole story. They also see themselves as a tragically divided nation: or think that they should. Most accept that they are divided by the crimes of former leaders



Richard von Weizsäcker, an outstanding President of the Federal Republic, begins a three-day state visit to Britain today

and led, and that they have little hope of being united again in the lifetime of most Germans now living. But that does not lessen the tragedy. In a way, it deepens it.

Naturally, the West Germans do not spend much time brooding about this subject. It is probably unlikely that they would endanger their standard of living to bring about reunification, even if they had the chance. But Herr von Weizsäcker broods about it for them.

Of the Federal Republic's presidents so far, he is the one most identified with the idea that all Germans constitute a German nation. When he was governing Mayor of West Berlin in the early 1980s, he broke with protocol by visiting in East Berlin the East

German leader, Herr Erich Honecker. This annoyed the British, Americans and French, who thought it would complicate the city's legal position.

The idea of a single German nation understandably worries the rest of us, as well as providing the Soviet Union with a useful spectre with which to frighten the rest of Eastern Europe and its own population. But in the hands of Herr von Weizsäcker, the idea is used delicately.

"The German question remains open," his antithesis, Herr Kohl, genially observes every now and then, and no one knows what he means. It is assumed that he is just shoring up that portion of the Christian Democrat (CDU) vote which might desert the

party because the CDU has continued in government the *Ostpolitik* which it opposed when it was introduced by the Social Democrats (SPD).

The CDU's defence is that *Ostpolitik* is safe when conducted by a party firmly rooted in Nato, but the real reason is that *Ostpolitik* — because it has led to more family visits by people living in the East — has pleased more voters than it has upset.

Herr von Weizsäcker softens the harsh sound of "German unity" by making it primarily mean, for the foreseeable future, cultural rather than political unity. The German nation is a cultural body which, for the indefinite future, has been divided into two states. There is nothing here to justify either the Soviet charge that talk of German unity amounts to "revanchism" or the more unofficially expressed Anglo-American charge that it amounts to "neutrality".

In Herr von Weizsäcker's pronouncements on unity, gathered into his book, *Die Deutsche Geschichte geht Weiter* (Germany: History goes Further), political unity emerges as an ideal, to await the gradual decline of tension in Europe. None the less, the reader is left with a feeling that it is best if only a von Weizsäcker — rather than the conventional West German politician of CDU or SPD — discusses the fraught subject.

One of the reasons Herr von Weizsäcker gives for his association with the unity theme is his roots in more than one region. He has been mayor of West Berlin, but comes from Baden-Württemberg in the south.

Whatever fame he had achieved in his country, he did not impinge on the world's consciousness until May 8, 1985, when he was 65 and had been president a year. On that date, he delivered a speech to the Bundestag (Federal Parliament in Bonn) on the 40th anniversary of the end of the Second World War in Europe.

The world, if it was expecting anything of the occasion, probably expected platitudes — the Nazi period having been 40 years ago, most Germans being either unborn or too young to remember it, and West Germany now being a pillar of Nato.

Instead, as well as being an orthodox statement of faith in the new Germany, the speech was a restatement of German guilt for the Nazi period and a call to repentance.

Especially unsparring of his countrymen was a passage in which their president made it clear that they had known of the Jews' fate. He asked who could have remained unsuspecting. Those who had their eyes and ears open, he said, those who wanted to inform themselves, could not have failed to see that the deportation trains were rolling.

The Israeli ambassador to Bonn said the speech was a "moment of glory". A government information agency printed 250,000 copies for

distribution in schools. A Hamburg company issued it in the form of a disc and a cassette, simply entitled *Die Rede*. Herr von Weizsäcker's oration had come only a few weeks after the macabre buffooneries attendant upon President Reagan's wreath-laying at the German Second World War cemetery at Bitburg.

Herr Kohl had been hurt that so staunch a democracy and Nato member as West Germany had been left out of the D-day celebrations in Normandy that year, as if today's Federal Republic were a continuation of the old Germany. Partly in recompense, President Mitterrand had staged a ceremony of Franco-German reconciliation, standing hand in hand with Herr Kohl at Verdun.

Herr Kohl wanted a similar ceremony with President Reagan — if not a hand-holding, then at least a wreath-laying. President Reagan was prepared to lay the wreath, and a cemetery was selected. It was a case of one jovial, easy-going politician obliging another.

A West German liberal newspaper referred, tellingly,

Reagan gaffe that pleased the nation

to too much "reconciliation chic". There was no telling what atrocities had been committed by those soldiers lying in Bitburg, American reporters, among others, offered many suggestions, and some evidence. Unfitting given in the United States, Herr Kohl had embarrassed President Reagan.

Then President Reagan embarrassed himself. A foolish speech-writer put into his mouth the notion that the soldiers in Bitburg were as much the victims of Nazism as anyone else. This denial of the individual's responsibility for his own actions was especially odd in a politician who was supposed to be a conservative, and suggested an imperfect grasp of his own philosophy.

But Herr Kohl, and most West Germans, were well satisfied. It was by blurring the distinction between victim and perpetrator that the "typical" West German had long come to terms with Nazism; everyone was a victim.

Then came their president's speech to remind them what, in their hearts, they surely knew all along. There is some evidence that Herr Kohl, and his circle, were annoyed by the speech. Bitburg, and President Reagan's talk of victims, had been a triumph for them. Now these tortured reflections by the head of state were complicating the problem once more.

However, a year later, most Germans would prefer to identify themselves with the speech.

Frank Johnson

A private in an elite regiment

Freiherr (Baron) von Weizsäcker was born in a family castle in Stuttgart on April 15, 1920, into a line of diplomats, politicians, theologians, jurists and scientists.

His older brother, Carl Friedrich, now 74, is a theoretical physicist and is identified with the Social Democrats (SPD). Their father was a diplomat.

Within a year of his birth, Richard was off on the wandering life of the diplomat's child: Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, sometimes Berlin. Later, Richard had terms at Oxford, where he developed his English, and at Grenoble, where he did the same for his French.

Eventually, his father served at the German embassy in London under the ambassador, von Ribbentrop, and in 1938 became the equivalent of permanent secretary of the Foreign Office in Berlin.

Richard was 18 when the Second World War began. He was called up as a private in the Potsdam Light Infantry. This is customarily described as an "elite" regiment, containing the sons of many aristocratic and distinguished families. Many of its members took part in the July 1944 plot against Hitler, after which the regiment was effectively disbanded.

Richard's brother, Heinrich, was in the same battalion. The two brothers went into the same action together. In Richard's sight, Heinrich climbed an embankment, received a bullet through the throat, and died. It was still the first day of the war. Richard stayed with the

Herr von Weizsäcker served in the east throughout the war. After the German invasion of Russia, he became a company commander, and then regimental adjutant. Although the excuse is available to him that he was always a front-line soldier, he does not deny that he and his friends knew that atrocities and deportations were taking place behind the lines. At first they did not know the extent.

Eventually, that was discovered during leave in Berlin by one of his circle, Herr Axel von dem Busche, the officer who carried out one of the earliest attempts on Hitler's life.

Herr von Weizsäcker was wounded three times, the last time in April 1945, as the war was ending. He was evacuated to a hospital in southern Germany. On discharge, he put on civilian clothes and gave himself up to the French, who, because he was not in uniform, did not intern him.

When some sort of order had reasserted itself after the German collapse, he studied law and history at Göttingen. Then his father, Ernst, was arraigned at Nuremberg in the "Wilhelmstrasse trial", the proceedings against German diplomats for allegedly helping to bring about the war.

Richard, although not yet qualified as a lawyer, helped to prepare the defence. He does not depict his father as having been a determined opponent of Hitler or the war. He has made the painful admission that his father was honest, but not strong. But he did not



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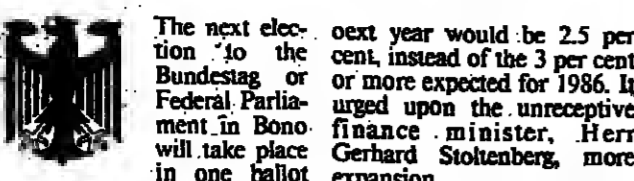
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Prosperity is no longer enough



The next election to the Bundestag or Federal Parliament in Bonn will take place in one ballot on Sunday, January 25, 1987. The government trying to be re-elected is a coalition — the majority of whose members owe allegiance to what must be one of the most successful, but most unsteady, causes of the post-war world — Christian Democracy.

No governments anywhere since the war have been more successful than the West German governments led by, or containing, the CDU since the Federal Republic was set up in 1949 — if successful government means government presiding over prosperity.

A recent opinion poll showed that a majority believed the government was responsible for the prosperity, but still intended to vote for the opposition Social Democrats (SPD). A commentary on the poll speculated that this was because voters now believe they do not live by bread alone. They were more concerned about such things as the environment.

This was not entirely borne out by the result of the recent Land election in Lower Saxony — the last good test of real voters before the general election. The CDU lost its overall majority in the state, and was forced into a coalition with the liberal Free Democrats (FDP). But the Green's vote remained unchanged at seven per cent, even after Chernobyl had led to weeks of apparent West German torment about whether the country's own nuclear power industry was safe.

If the present federal government loses in January, it will be a rare case of "prosperity" not being enough to get a government re-elected. For a decade, various authorities have been saying that the West German economic miracle was ending or had ended. Thus the most "Keynesian" of the country's famous five economic institutes, the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW), solemnly warned last week that West German growth



Politicians and conflict: Christian Democrat Kohl, left, Social Democrat Rau, and, below, peace campaigners and Greens blocking a U.S. army base near Nuremberg



Herr Schmidt. The Kohl government was confirmed in office at a general election in 1983.

Herr Kohl will be opposed in January by another provincial politician. Herr Johannes Rau, aged 55, the Prime Minister of the largest Land, North Rhine-Westphalia, and the son of a Protestant preacher. Only a few points tend to separate them in the opinion polls — sometimes Herr Rau is ahead, sometimes Herr Kohl. More ominously for Herr Rau, in the party rating, the CDU is usually the vital two

or three points ahead of the SPD. The men's cootest is between two forms of German provinciality, Herr Kohl's is that of the *gemütlich* small towns among the woods and hills of the southern Rhineland. Herr Rau's is of the industrial towns of the Ruhr, such as his native Wuppertal. He brings to nearly all problems the same *bonhomie*, and the Social Democrat belief in benign government.

Herr Rau's party rumbles with future dissensions about how much it should continue or be part of the orthodox pro-Nato consensus. Herr Rau is an orthodox-Nato man. Win or lose in January, the SPD will be troubled by those who are not. He has one great issue: unemployment, now 8.5 per cent or 2,121,000. He thinks unemployment was why he was re-elected in North Rhine-Westphalia last year when the rate in the Land was over ten per cent and the federal government was blamed for it. Against this, Herr Kohl will pit his inflation figure of better than zero.

Coded buzzwords and a longing for harmony

With its veneer of blandness and "coded buzzwords," the West German debate on foreign policy often threatens to become impenetrable to outsiders. Yet opinion is deeply divided about the Federal Republic's place in the world; and the acrimony which inevitably accompanies the constant intrusion of "the past" (itself a code word for the Nazi era) into electoral and parliamentary politics is especially disturbing to a nation with an almost neurotic longing for harmony.

On visits to the developing countries, for instance, President Richard von Weizsäcker allows himself strong language in opposition to "technocratic development aid" designed to introduce a cosmopolitan civilization, thereby aligning himself with left-wing critics of so-called technocratic thinking: such as Erhard Eppler, and apparently he has not much against revolution in countries with great disparities in wealth.

When the Third World country in question was Libya, however, Herr von Weizsäcker chose to diverge from Bonn's line in the opposite direction, if only slightly. While Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the foreign minister, dissociated himself from the American reprisals without condemning them, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl showed "understanding," but no more, for the action, Herr von Weizsäcker was much less mealy-mouthed when he visited the victims of the dishevelled bomb to West Berlin.

President Reagan's action was, he said, not only unavoidable, but right; the West Germans had the United States to thank for their freedom.

Although Herr von Weizsäcker often irritates German conservatives by insisting, for example, on a distinction between the victims of the Nazis and those who died in air raids of battle, there is a close connection between his strong condemnations of anti-Semitism and of anti-Americanism.

The latter may be no better than the former for Peter Glotz, a leading Social Democrat politician and publicist; but he and those who think

like him often seem to be defining their "second *Ospolitic*" or "alternative foreign policy" in opposition to the United States. More important, perhaps, than such ideological "decoupling" tendencies is the pragmatism which Helmut Schmidt was unable to sustain in office, but which the freedom of opposition has let him advocate all the more effectively in the pages of the weekly *Die Zeit*.

The difference between Herr Genscher and his supporters in the ruling coalition, which provoked sabre-rattling by Mr Gorbachov; but the Soviet Union has since moderated its tone, and *Isvestia* even printed Ambassador Jörg Kastl's reply, an unprecedented concession.

The signing in May of the cultural agreement with the German Democratic Republic, about which negotiations had begun in 1973, will not have satisfied those in the SPD, for example, who have recently proposed dropping the clause in the constitution which asserts the freedom and unity of all Germany.

Realism prevails in all walks of life

guided idealist... President Reagan is a moralist, European governments must be realistic.

It is hard to imagine any member of the present US administration being presented as kindly in *Die Zeit* as was the East German leader, Erich Honecker — "A German Communist, a German Realist", the headline read — in a rare interview in January.

Herr Honecker's confidence in the "realistically minded forces" opposed to the Strategic Defence Initiative has yet to justify itself for the Federal government's negotiations with Washington, though rather protracted and clumsy, have resulted in a deal which will regulate research contracts.

Bonn's relationship with the Warsaw Pact powers, which is of immense importance to both sides, has in recent years been made more sensitive by the ability of both Herr Honecker and the Kremlin to influence public opinion, and

hence the always finely-balanced electoral position, to a degree unparalleled elsewhere in Western Europe.

However, the refusal of the electorate of Lower Saxony to punish the Christian Democrats (CDU) for the Chernobyl disaster by a mass exodus to the neutralist Greens on June 15 may demonstrate that this influence, despite the good personal press of both Herr Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachov in West Germany, is waning.

Chernobyl led to West German claims for compensation, which provoked sabre-rattling by Mr Gorbachov; but the Soviet Union has since moderated its tone, and *Isvestia* even printed Ambassador Jörg Kastl's reply, an unprecedented concession.

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The SPD's shadow Chancellor, Johannes Rau, has rejected such ideas and protested his loyalty to the Alliance. His predecessor, Hans-Joachim Vogel, has gone on the offensive, with next January's election in mind, against the CDU's anti-Communist *Stahlhelm* group, blaming them for Herr Honecker's failure to visit Bonn hitherto.

But the latter has far more to do with Soviet fears of "revanchism", given a new pretext at Whitsun with the appearance of Chancellor Kohl and Franz Josef Strauss at rallies of Sudeten Germans and Silesian Saxons.

Such gestures pale into insignificance, of course, by comparison with the mushrooming economic interdependence of the Federal Republic and the Soviet bloc. It is this which makes it just conceivable that a Social Democratic-Green coalition might spurn the capitalist West, as Germany did briefly in 1922 at Rapallo — a vital code word on the left. Rudolf Bahro, the Greco guru, considers Rapallo "a perspective for the whole of Europe".

Daniel Johnson

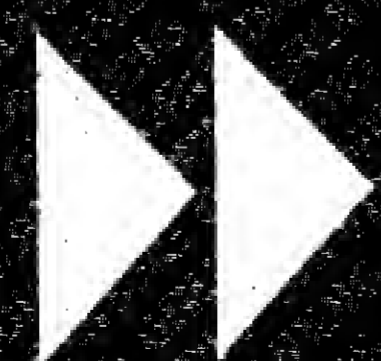
President who was once a private

Continued from previous page believe that he was a criminal. In that view he was supported by Churchill who thought the indictment an error. Ernst had maintained discreet contacts with anti-apartheid circles when in London in the 1930s. In 1949 he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. After 18 months he was released in a general amnesty, wrote a slim, self-justificatory memoir, which probably exaggerated his resistance activity, and died shortly afterwards.

Richard went into to corporate business, holding such posts as head of the economic department of the Mannesmann steel concern. He became a figure in the Protestant churches, serving as head of their congress for a while. He married his wife, Marianne, in 1953. They have three sons and a daughter. He did not enter politics until he was in his late forties. He was elected to the Bundestag in 1969 as a Christian

Democrat. Within five years, he was CDU candidate for the presidency, but was defeated by the Free Democrat (FDP) Herr Walter Scheel, the candidate of the ruling SPD-FDP coalition government. In 1981 the CDU thought he would make an ideal candidate for governing mayor of West Berlin, a city previously ruled by the SPD. They were right. His prestige in West Germany became immense, even though he was

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- 1970 — First Bosch electronic power tool.
- 1973 — First Bosch fully electronic car radio (Blaupunkt).
- 1976 — First Bosch swivel arm industrial robot.
- 1978 — First Bosch anti-lock braking system (ABS).
- 1979 — First Bosch computerised engine management system (Motronic).
- 1983 — First Bosch spark plug with sintered In platinum electrode.
- 1985 — First Bosch traction control system for cars (ASR).



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WEST GERMANY/3

The nation waits for a second miracle

Do miracles happen? And if so, twice? The post-war performance of the German economy is always referred to as the *Wirtschaftswunder* (economic miracle). Between 1950 and 1973 gross national product increased at an average annual rate of more than 6 per cent. Germans are now asking themselves whether the miracle might happen again.

The length and vigour of the post-war boom came as a surprise. Even in the classical period of German industrialization, between 1871 and the First World War, growth rates had been below 3 per cent. The contrast with the inter-war years was even more remarkable. There had been little growth in the 1920s and then there was a depression of such severity that it destroyed the fragile democracy of the Weimar Republic. After the devastation of the Second World War it seemed to some observers—such as the British economist Thomas Balogh—that Germany would never recover.

This is the background to the liberalization and deregulation that was imposed after 1948. The inter-war economy seemed to be a textbook example of the dangers of interventionism. Weimar had had an over-inflated welfare state. In the 1930s Nazi economic policy produced growth, but required ever higher levels of armaments expenditure in order to keep the economy stable.

Instead, Ludwig Erhard, who became Economics Minister in the first West German government, proposed to set up a "social market economy" (*soziale Marktwirtschaft*), basically a market system with a welfare element. Erhard shocked his advisers by calling for an almost complete bonfire of controls in the wake of the 1948 currency reform.

At first most people saw only the negative sides of decontrol. Goods which previously had simply been unobtainable now became frustratingly affordable. Rationing actually appeared to have become more social.

It was only later, after substantial growth, that Erhard's model began to attract a wide degree of support. Liberalization meant that Germany was in a good position to take advantage of several favourable opportunities. Refugees from the East provided a mobile, ambitious, and also skilled labour force. Together with the large number of workers leaving agriculture they made Germany into a cheap wage economy.

However, there was also a long way to catch up as a result of the dismal experience of the inter-war years. Advanced American technology was easily imported and could, given the favourable conditions in Germany, have a revolutionary effect. This combination produced high rates of growth and investment and a considerable general prosperity.

The slowing down of growth in the 1960s and the occurrence of business cycle depressions were more or less inevitable once these uniquely favourable circumstances stopped operating. While the SPD Economics Minister of the late 1960s, Karl Schiller, remained a faithful and even passionate advocate of *soziale Marktwirtschaft*, within the social market economy the balance began to swing. "Social" was gaining the upper hand over the market.

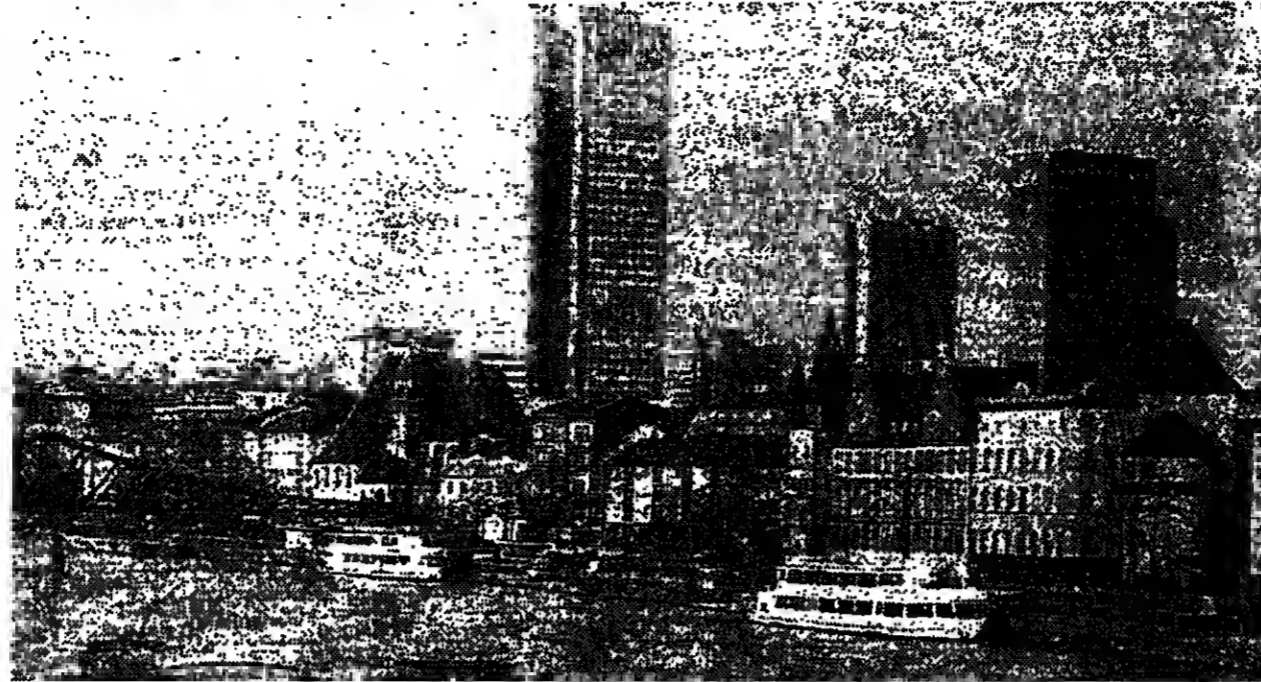
One consequence of the high post-war growth rates was that expectations about what economic growth might provide were raised. Already in 1957 pensions were moved higher in order to reflect the high growth rate. By 1971, in the course of a reform of medical insurance, policy-makers were obliged to make the quite extraordinary assumption that there would be growth of 9 per cent annually.

The extent of the new claims on the German economy is shown by the rising share of social expenditure in gnp. This rose from 20.7 per cent in 1960 to 25.5 per cent in 1970 and to 31.9 per cent in 1975. By the mid-1970s there was a clear problem: wage costs rose steeply from the late 1960s relative to productivity, and the cheap wage economy had become a thing of the past.

Unemployment rose to more than a million in 1975, and remained at that level for the rest of the decade. In a response conditioned by Keynesian assumptions, public sector deficits moved out of control (to 6.6 per cent of gnp in 1975).

It is true that some of the difficulties were consequences of the oil price shocks—but these shocks also helped to demonstrate how inflexible the German economy had become. Some commentators thought Germany was suffering from "English disease", and they invented new terms such as "Eurosclerosis". Instead of wondering about why Germans worked so hard, newspapers ran series on "Are the Germans lazy?" The end of the *Wirtschaftswunder* was at hand.

The crisis atmosphere of the 1970s led to the breaking-up of the social-liberal (SPD-FDP) coalition, as the small FDP



GNP, 1980 market prices (DM billion)

1980	1485.2
1981	1485.3
1982	1471.0
1983	1493.5
1984	1538.9
1985	1576.0*

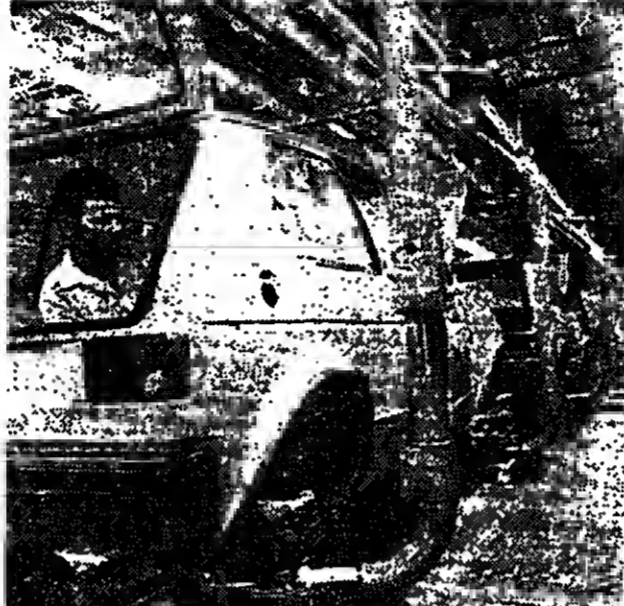
* 1985 GNP in current prices: 1637.9

Real GNP per annum growth (%)

1951-60	8.0
1961-70	4.7
1971-80	2.9
1981-85	2.7

Sources: Bundesbank, OECD

Above: The skyscrapers of the financial district of Frankfurt, looking down on the River Main. Right: A car industry which offers considerable vocational training



put pressure on the SPD for dramatic economic measures. In this sense Chancellor Kohl and his government are products of the 1970s gloom. Like other conservative responses elsewhere in Europe it is less intellectually coherent than some of its proponents would claim.

The framework of *soziale Marktwirtschaft* is still there—occasionally redefined as a "society of reconciliation"—but there is a desire for a new departure (*Wende*).

The formidable and complex structure of government subsidies to industry, let alone the agricultural subsidies of the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), are still basically undisturbed. On the other hand, public sector deficits have been cut back enormously (from 4.1 per cent of gnp in 1982 to 1.9 per cent in 1985).

At the same time there is a quite bold move to give a fiscal stimulus through a two-stage tax cuts programme, the first part of which, costing DM 11 billion (about £3.23 billion) is being implemented this year. The last part, involving a reduction of marginal rates, will follow in two years' time.

The successes appear to be considerable. Since 1983 the recovery has been vigorous, and talk of *Wirtschaftswunder* is back in the air. Productivity has been rising: gnp per worker increased in 1983 by 3.4 per cent, in 1984 by 3.1 per cent, and in 1985 by 2.4 per cent. An investment boom, based on extensive construction of new plants, is being followed by a more evenly spread recovery. Even building, which

seemed to have been completely left out, is doing well in 1986.

Recent developments are still fundamentally encouraging. The rise of the mark against the dollar has helped to cut import prices, while exports are still performing well as a consequence of the world recovery. Only a relatively small share of German exports go to the United States and are affected by the weak dollar. Current account deficits in the early 1980s turned in 1985 into a surplus of DM 38.8 billion. This year the surplus will be substantially higher: DM 60 billion is forecast.

Reduced oil prices should further stimulate domestic growth, and this year the major economic research institutes are predicting real

In the market for records

Since 1982 the German financial system has been breaking records. One of the most surprising success stories has been on the historically rather sleepy Bourse. In April this year the volume of shares traded in Frankfurt exceeded that for the whole of 1982.

There have been setbacks in January and February this year and again since mid-April. The FAZ index is currently around the level of the beginning of the year. It is clear that 1986 will not be as dynamic as 1985, when the index rose 71.6 per cent.

All these developments excite foreigners, who were largely responsible for putting the glamour into the stock exchange. Last year foreign purchases of German shares amounted to almost DM 11 billion (about £3.23 billion). There was a double calculation—that the dollar was dear and that German shares were cheap.

The first half of this calculation has been changed by the dollar's weakness, but the other half remains basically valid. It is a consequence of a surge in the profitability of German enterprises, which

For the long-term, prospects are good

has left price-earnings ratios more or less constant despite the enormous rise in share prices.

It is the solidity of the German economic recovery since 1982 that underlay the excitement of the bull market. The long-term prospects are still good.

Foreign excitement half pleases and half worries the Germans, who dislike being the centre of so much attention. Karl Otto Pöhl, President of the Bundesbank, worried about the extent of capital inflows and the increased volatility this implies. After 1982 Germany became more than an investment opportunity and was in consequence exposed to sudden changes of market opinion.

Part of the solution is to broaden the range of choice for foreign investors within the German financial supermarket. A wider range of financial instruments and a full integration in a global financial system would help to reduce the vulnerability to shocks. Current policy is moving in this direction.

DM bonds have been playing a larger role on the revitalized international capital market and the Bundesbank has already al-

Banks are now the powerful force

German business prospects have been reassessed at the Flick interests, sold only at the beginning of the year by Karl Friedrich Flick, son of the company's founder, to the Deutsche Bank at what was termed a "quasi-fixed" price of DM 5 billion, should be sold off for at least DM 7.6 billion a few months later.

The Flick story shows not just how lively the stock market has been, but also how powerful the German banks are, and how well placed they have become to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the new climate. It is on their activity that the

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With order books full and production capacity in some branches at full stretch, the West German mechanical engineering industry is looking forward to another good year after a boom in 1985.

Most branches expect a strong domestic market to counter any fall in exports due to a weak dollar, and the industry is confident that it has met the Japanese threat with success.

German machine-tool makers are also taking a relatively relaxed view of President Reagan's recent call on foreign manufacturers to curb their exports to the United States, although that country was their largest overseas market last year.

After the doldrums of the early 1980s, German engineers are still cautious about predicting a long-term recovery. Heavily dependent on exports, the industry benefited in 1985 from a high-priced dollar which climbed at one point even if briefly, towards DM 3.50.

Now the dollar is hovering around DM 2.20, well below the "pain threshold" for German companies, which an industry leader earlier this year put at DM 2.50. But the Germans believe their reputation for top-quality goods and excellent after-sales service will overcome the exchange rate problem.

They are also sure they have been largely successful in containing the challenge to their traditional dominance in engineering from Japanese companies, which in the late 1970s were leading the field with computer numerical controls and other electronic technology.

The Germans took note and caught up. Although in 1977 only a third of German machines were equipped with CNC, by last year almost all of them incorporated that technology, and about 50 per cent of them were exported.

According to the West German mechanical engineering association (VDMA), industry turnover rose in 1985 by about 12 per cent to DM 160 billion (about £47 billion). Exports were worth DM 93 billion. Orders increased by 11 to 12 per cent and total employment rose by 3 per cent to 1,053,000.

TOP ENGINEERING COMPANIES, 1985

	Turnover (DM)	Employees
Thyssen Group	44.3bn	128,370
Mannesmann	18.8bn	108,000
Fried Krupp	18.5bn	67,400
Guthohrnungshütte	14.5bn	54,800

Source: Company reports

The machine tools branch enjoyed production growth of about 16 per cent to DM 10.9 billion, with orders increasing by 30.1 per cent. Exports rose by 12.7 per cent to DM 6.8 billion, although the export quota of 62.6 per cent was slightly down on 1984. Domestic sales were worth DM 6.4 billion.

The branch is expecting production in 1986 to repeat its double-figure growth of last year, although somewhat lower, at between 10 and 15 per cent. Capacity utilization is at 94.5 per cent and the orders backlog is running at more than eight months.

Manufacturers of printing and paper machines went to their annual fair in Düsseldorf in May with full order books for the first time in its 35-year history. "The usual pre-fair orders gap that we have known for years simply didn't happen this," said Kurt Werner, president of the fair committee.

The machine-makers had their best year ever in 1985, with production value of DM 8.2 billion and exports at 77 per cent of sales. Despite the dollar's dive, they are optimistic that their application of micro-electronics to their wares will help them maintain their export markets.

The makers of building machinery, long-time sufferers from a slump in the construction industry, are expecting nominal growth of 8 per cent this year after a 5 per cent rise in 1985 to DM 3.4 billion. This was their level of 1974 but was 31 per cent under their record year of 1979.

The prognosis for 1986 is not uniformly rosy. Although Mannesmann, for example, had a good 1985 and views this year with optimism, Presslag sees metal prices and the dollar clouding the hori-

zons. Some machine-makers are also concerned that President Reagan will bring big protectionist guns to bear on them if they do not meet his six-month deadline in applying self-restraint on exports to the United States.

Most, for the moment, are feeling no pain because of their fat cushion of domestic orders and a conviction that the "Made in Germany" label, especially on machine tools, will win through after the Americans have been persuaded to drop their threatened barrier against free trade.

West Germany is the world's second largest producer of machine tools, with a value last year of DM 11 billion and, with Switzerland, has won a good position in the American market for its quality and flexibility. West German exports to this market have more than doubled in the past two years and German manufacturers will fight to retain that share.

John England

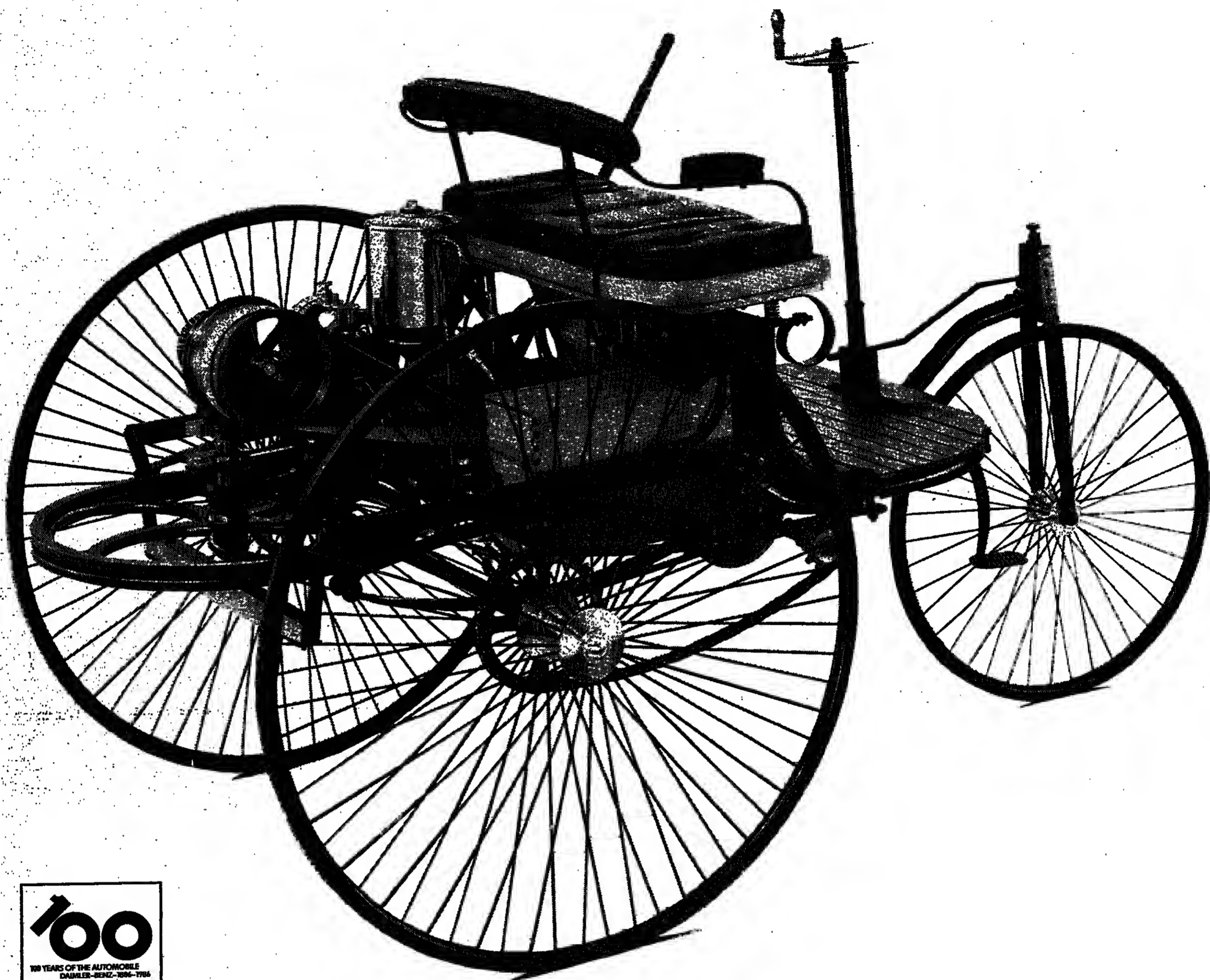
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design with computers and clay the cars that will set 21st century standards of engineering by which all other cars will be judged.

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Investment and trade between Britain and West Germany has soared during the 1980s to reach billions on both sides

The rush to invest in the British economy



As one would expect from the most powerful economy in all Western Europe, the commercial presence of Germany in Britain is large and varied. It is also growing rapidly.

About 15,000 German companies export to Britain and of these 750 have set up sales and/or manufacturing subsidiaries here. According to the economics ministry in Bonn, the cumulative value of German direct investment in this country stood at DM 6.725 million (about £2,566 million) at the end of last year. Only in the United States is the figure higher.

Investment accelerated after Britain joined the EEC in 1973 and has soared since 1982. Last year German companies put more than DM 2.6 billion into Britain. Recent moves include the acquisition by Allianz of Cornhill Insurance for nearly DM 1 billion, the formation of a joint venture between Osram, a Siemens subsidiary, and GEC, and a greenfield investment by Isma Werke in Cumbernauld, Strathclyde.

The 750 companies which have invested here vary from the giants to the tiny and sell a wide range of goods. According to a survey published last year by the German Chamber of Industry and Commerce in London, more than 500 employ fewer than 50 people and very few have a workforce of several thousands. Geographically they are concentrated in the South-East—Greater London, the M4 corridor, Milton Keynes.

Britain's reputation for industrial unrest may deter German firms from investing here but they should take heart from the chamber survey, which found that nearly 90 per cent of manufacturing and sales companies questioned reported that they enjoyed good or excellent labour relations. A more common complaint is the inadequacy of British vocational training.

As well as being the second largest recipient of German investment, Britain is Germany's third biggest export market, after France and the United States. German sales to Britain have more than quadrupled during the past decade and reached DM 45.9 billion in 1985, 8.6 per cent of total exports. Cars, mechanical and electrical engineering, optical instruments, office equipment, plastics and chemicals are the main items.

Of the German companies which have invested in Britain, 210 have manufacturing

operations. Largest among them in terms of employment is Hoechst, the Frankfurt-based chemicals giant, which has had a presence here — interrupted by two world wars — since 1901.

In 1968, the company started manufacturing polyester filaments in Northern Ireland and in 1970 bought the paint-maker Berger, Jensoo and Nicholson. It also owns Kalle Infotec (copiers and facsimile transceivers) and Arthur H. Cox (pharmaceuticals), and has a 50 per cent stake in Harlow Chemical Company (synthetic resin emulsion and polyvinyl alcohol) and TR Oil Services (oilfield chemicals).

Companies in Britain which either come under Hoechst UK or which operate separately but are wholly or partly owned by Hoechst AG in Frankfurt recorded sales of

Sixth plant to open soon

nearly £800 million in 1985 and provided jobs for 6,475 people.

Dominik von Winterfeldt, chairman and managing director of Hoechst UK, said the group was moving into speciality chemicals and had identified three key areas in which they could be used — metallurgy, electronics and industrial ceramics.

Meanwhile, at the Hoechst research centre in Milton Keynes, 120 scientists are working on new drugs and contributing to the parent company's worldwide research activities in other fields.

The history of Siemens in Britain goes back even further than that of Hoechst. Sir William Siemens founded the British Siemens Brothers Company in 1858 and just before the First World War Siemens employed more people here than in Germany.

Today the British subsidiary of the Munich-based electrical and electronics group has a turnover of about £200 million and employs about 2,500 people. These figures do not include the Osram joint venture with GEC nor Siemens Domestic Appliances, which sells white goods.

Like Hoechst, Siemens has taken over British companies, acquiring Ferranti Measurements (electrical energy meters), Semitrona, Crickdale (electronics components), Phosphore Acoustics (hearing aids), Pacemaker (heart pacemakers), Neve (electronic studio equipment) and the Norton Telecommunications Group.

It has a design and develop-

ment laboratory at Congleton, Cheshire, which has supplied microwave equipment for the satellite communications centre at Goonhilly Downs, Cornwall, and it has just opened a computer sales and information office in a converted church at Feltham, Middlesex.

Last month saw the expansion of another well-known Bavarian-based company, BMW, which inaugurated a £6.5 million warehouse at Bracknell, Berkshire, thereby more than tripling its storage space.

Since BMW formed a British subsidiary in 1979 sales have risen from 13,453 units (turnover £107 million) to 33,450 (£346 million) and market share from 0.89 to 1.83 per cent. Britain now runs second to the United States as an export market but growth is hampered by an inadequate supply of cars from Bavaria. The opening shortly of a sixth manufacturing plant, at Regensburg, should ease the situation.

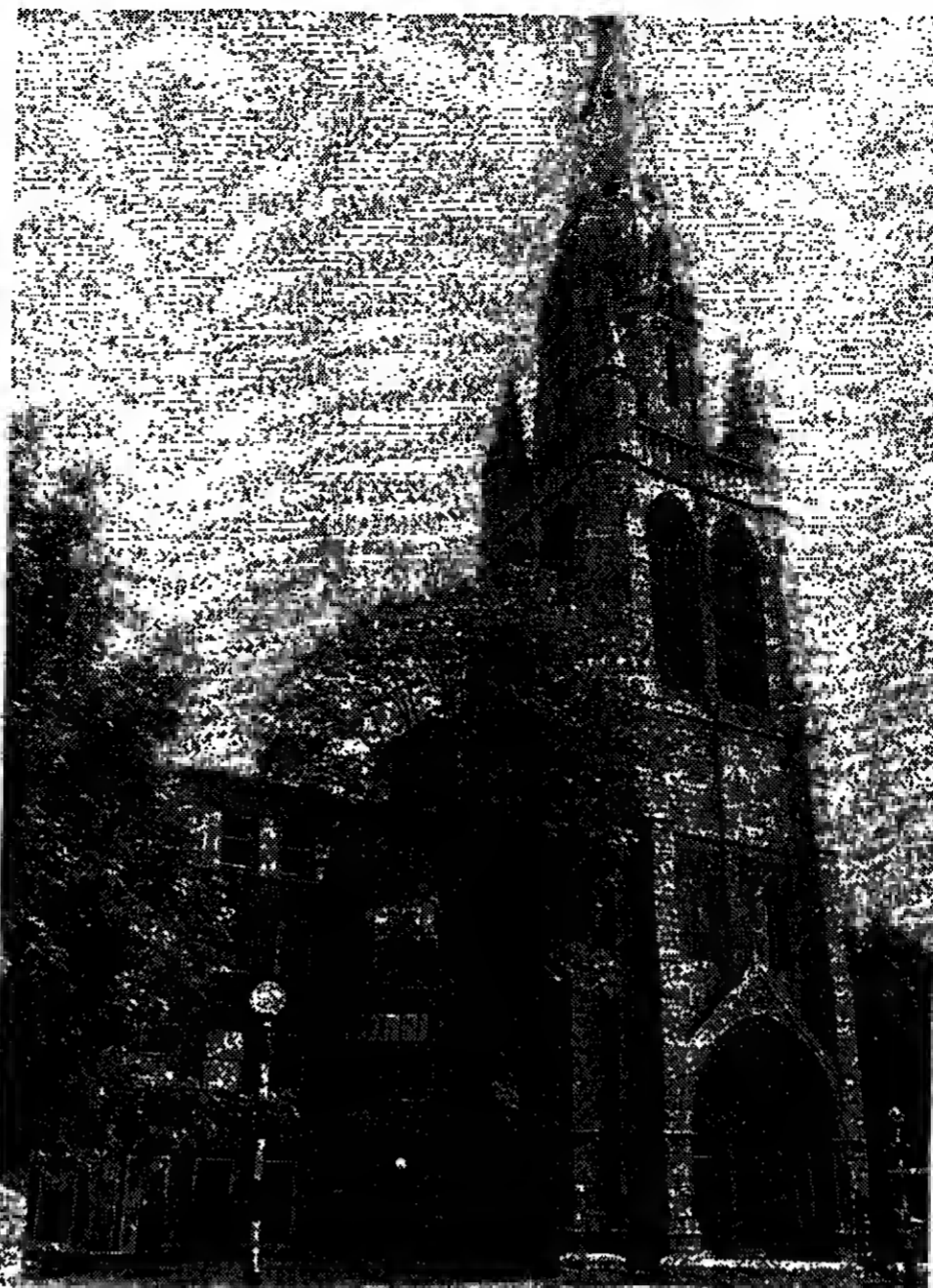
West Germany in general, and Baden-Württemberg in particular, is noted for its small and medium-sized engineering firms. One of them, Schrott, makes metal casings for the electronics industry at Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire. The company, based near Karlsruhe, bought T. Foxall & Sons, a sheet metal engineering business, in 1978 and acquired with it a skilled workforce.

Schrott has since invested £3 million, £650,000 of it in an extension which is due to open later this month. Turnover has risen tenfold to £7.5 million and sales per head from £8,800 to £60,000. The company has about 15 per cent of the electronic casings market in Britain.

Bernd-Uwe Kaupisch, who has run the British operation from the start, said many medium-sized German companies had not realized the value of Britain as a base for exporting to the United States and other parts of the world, such as India, Singapore, the Gulf, Canada, and South Africa, where English is widely spoken. Britain laid the base for the penetration of the American market for Schrott and the company is now manufacturing in Rhode Island.

Turning to consumer goods, Rosenthal, the porcelain, glass, cutlery and furniture maker, and Bahlsen, Germany's largest biscuit manufacturer, both have sales subsidiaries in Britain.

Rosenthal hit the headlines in 1975 when it won a £12,000 crockery order from the



Church turned computer centre: Siemens' infotec office at Feltham, and, below, Hoechst researchers at Milton Keynes

House of Commons. Outraged MPs demanded why the contract had not gone to a British company, all of which was wonderful publicity for Rosenthal. Turnover here in 1985 was nearly £4 million.

Bahlsen, whose headquarters are in Hanover, was founded in 1889. Hermann Bahlsen came across the *petit beurre* biscuit in England and started making it in Germany under the name "Leibniz

cakes", from which *Keks*, the German word for biscuit, was derived. Today the company employs nearly 8,400 people and has factories in France, Austria, Switzerland, Spain and the United States as well as Germany.

Sales of the British subsidiary have grown by 216 per cent during the past five years, in particular since the company started to advertise in 1983. A.N. Rogers, the manag-

ing director, says Bahlsen is somewhat lumbered with its quality image and the next stage of his campaign is to persuade people that its biscuits and cakes are not just for special occasions.

Today Bahlsen Biscuits (UK) launches its first product in a British-designed packet and Mr Rogers hopes to extend this to other items.

Asked whether Bahlsen would manufacture in Britain, he said they would have to acquire a British company which would fit in with their image as a high-quality Continental biscuit-maker. The local market was tightly controlled and there was little left to buy. His main problem as an importer has been the devaluation of the pound against the mark at a time when British inflation rates were low.

Simon Scott Plummer

Coping with the oil price drop

Development of trade between Britain and West Germany in recent years has been rapid and impressive. Germany is now Britain's second largest foreign market after the United States, taking nearly 12 per cent of all British exports.

British invisible earnings in Germany from such services as banking, insurance and consultancy are worth more than £895 million a year, and in an increasing flow of investment between the two countries there are about 1,000 British subsidiary companies in Germany. British direct investment in Germany at the end of 1985 had a total cumulative value of £3,196 million, or more than double the total of 10 years earlier.

Since Britain signed the treaty of accession to the European Community in 1972, British exports to Germany have increased from £590 million then to £9.8 billion in 1985, or almost £25 million for every day of the year. Last year's figure was 8 per cent of total German imports, compared with 7.7 per cent in 1984, and while overall German imports rose by 6.9 per cent, imports from Britain increased by 11.6 per cent.

Excluding oil, total German imports rose by 8.1 per cent, while imports from Britain were up by 19.7 per cent, with the British share of the non-oil import market increasing to 6.2 per cent from 5.6 per cent in 1984. The trade gap in favour of Germany, however, widened from £2,179 million in 1984 to £2,626 million last year. German exports to Britain in 1985 were up 13.3 per cent, compared with an increase of 10 per cent in total exports.

Germany comes out even better when one takes the figures for the 12 months to the end of March this year, which give it a trade gap edge of £3,343 million against £1,850 million. Deducting British oil revenues would almost double the imbalance.

Oil accounted for 29.1 per cent of British exports to Germany last year, earning £3,200 million. But this was a drop of nearly 5 per cent in 1984, and the oil factor was down to 23 per cent in the first quarter of this year. "The trend is to further fall," a British embassy commercial official said.

British non-oil exports to Germany, however, are a success story in what Sir Julian Bullard, the British ambassador, describes as "one of the most competitive markets in the world to break into".

The top-value British exports to Germany are capital goods such as heavy machinery, electrical engineering products, pharmaceuticals, aircraft and components and car parts. The rest of the field covers a wide range running from agricultural machinery to whisky.

For the British Steel Corporation's three subsidiaries in Germany, sales performance is subject to quotas imposed by Brussels. Karl-Heinz Kramer, managing director of BSC Deutschland in Düsseldorf, a sales office for non-stainless products with a staff of 30, says, however, that there could be a price war in the steel business when quota controls are lifted at the end of 1987.

Keen Japanese competition rather than quotas is the sales problem for Coulter Electronics, of Krefeld, subsidiary of a firm based in Luton, Bedfordshire. Employing a total of 140 people, the company sells blood cell counters and biochemistry reagents for blood tests to hospitals, clinics, laboratories and some individual doctors. The company also supplies fine particle analysers

£15m turnover is expected

to the pharmaceutical industry.

Brian Hall, managing director, says Coulter, established in Germany 20 years ago, has about 3,000 of its all-electronic instruments in service throughout the country and claims a 60 to 70 per cent share of the German market. "We had a good 85 per cent in 1980, but then the Japanese began making very good copies of our products and selling on price," he said.

Nevertheless, Mr Hall adds, in the 12 months to the end of March 1987 Coulter should achieve a turnover of £13.5 million to £15 million, an increase of 12 per cent on the previous year.

He said: "Apart from our Japanese competitors, we have no special problems in selling in Germany."

"However, the German medical profession is more demanding than that in Britain—About 60 per cent of our staff is engaged in service and maintenance of our instruments, and when something goes wrong German doctors want immediate attention. Unlike British doctors, they are not inclined to make small repairs themselves."

"But that is our market, and we give them what they want."

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Living the fun life with Bubbi and Siggy

Any country which can have a city like Munich cannot be entirely serious. Being though entirely serious is what most West Germans seem not to want to be. So, as any serious people would do when faced with such a charge, they have arranged to get most of their supplies of frivolity supplied by Munich, the capital of the state of Bavaria.

The neighbouring southern state of Baden-Württemberg is in competition with Bavaria to attract advanced industry — the south having become, in recent years, the "high tech" region. Baden-Württemberg is ruled by the Christian Democrats (CDU) under Herr Lothar Späth. Bavaria of course by Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the man who is — as far as the rest of the world is concerned — the most famous West German politician, apart from present and former Chancellors.

It seems to have been an epic of tax concessions and subsidies. The former liberal (FDP) economics minister, Count Otto Lambsdorff, recently intervened to denounce both men for hurling so much money at business. Herr Strauss and Herr Späth temporarily abandoned the struggle to abuse Count Lambsdorff.

Baden-Württemberg is a beautiful state and its capital, Stuttgart, has a superbly restored city centre of trees and squares. But Bavaria will always win in the end. This is because it has Munich.

Munich is the only West German city where you can go over the top. A British observer of the West German economy explained, "For example, it's the only place in the Federal Republic where you can have someone called Princess Gloria von Thurn und Taxis going about in multi-coloured punk hair — at least, for any length of time."

That has broader economic consequences. Businessmen, particularly foreign businessmen, like to come to Munich because it is the only

West German city, apart from Hamburg, which is as glamorous, or mildly wicked, as most of the other international cities they deal with. Munich is the only West German city in which the gossip columns of the local papers are peopled with West Germans. Those of other West German papers are usually about foreigners: Miss Joan Collins, Princess Stephanie of Monaco, Mrs Onassis, the British royals. This is because there is now a shortage of internationally famous Germans of the sort glamorous or disgraceful enough to fill gossip columns.

The Munich columns, however, are full of the activities of actual Germans. They tend to live in and around Munich and to be called such names as Bubbi and Siggy.

Locally, they are known as the *Schikaria*: film-makers, alleged artists, actors, actresses, and the Princess Gloria von Thurn und Taxis, who has nothing to do with

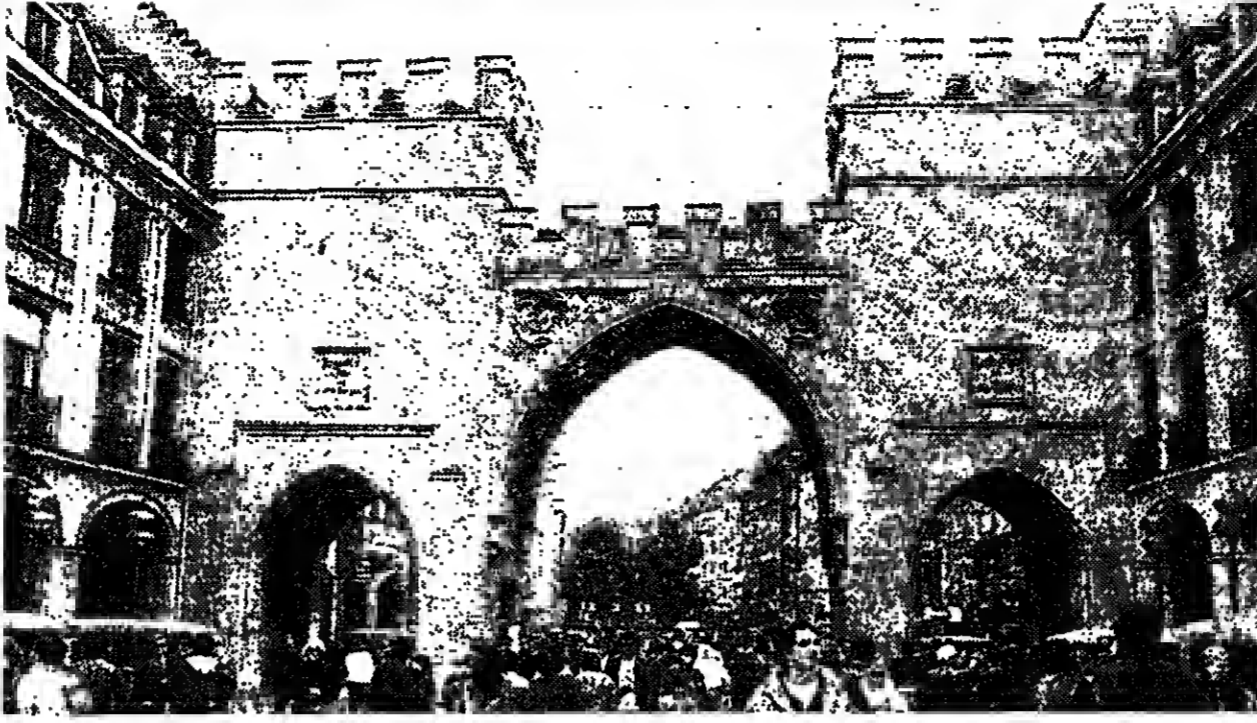
Where culture and capitalism meet

Munich's transport arrangements, but is the wife of the Prince Johannes von Thurn und Taxis, whose family fortune took 500 years to assemble, who has a castle on the Danube at the Bavarian city of Regensburg, and who recently gave a very, very big party to which "everyone" was invited.

The definition of "everyone" in Munich is Herr Strauss. But important people from Bonn came too.

As well as being agreeably silly, Munich is also cultured and beautiful. Its great gallery has the best of all Rubens collections. In the 19th century, the Bavarian monarch who put up the city centre was unusual for his period of preferring mock-Renaissance to mock-Gothic. So the centre is a vista of bits of Florence and bits of Venice.

However, it has to be admitted, Munich is also serious. It is the headquarters of "Bavarian Motor Works", which the



Munich: Looking towards Marienplatz, a popular haunt for overseas tourists. Right: Deutsche Oper, West Berlin, performing a scene from "Katya Kabanova" by Janacek



Move over, Wagner, they're now all going for pop

A friend had just bought a recital recording by Peter Hofmann and offered a hearing.

The offer was accepted excitedly since Herr Hofmann, who is now in his early forties, seems to these ears to be as good a Wagnerian tenor as Germany has produced since the war — and this in a decade in which Wagner singing is widely thought to be in decline.

A tremendous outburst of unfamiliar music, involving much percussion, preceded the entry of the voice on the first track. So it seemed safe to assume that the first item was from one of the submerged early operas by Wagner which hardly anyone has ever heard: *Das Liebesverbot*, perhaps, or *Die Feen*.

Such works tend to contain rather old-fashioned and unoriginal arias which are always worth listening to, provided we do not have to sit through the rest of the opera.

Herr Hofmann's satisfyingly rather heroic tenor emerged from the loudspeakers. "There is... a house... in New Orleans", the voice very slowly imparted, in southern

American English. "It's called... the Rising Sun."

A lunge for the cassette cover revealed that one had been made to listen to *Peter Hofmann sings Rock Classics*, which, it turned out, had been quite a big seller in Germany last year. It included such middle-period works as *The sun ain't going to shine anymore*, *The long and winding road* and the one about that very boring bridge over those troubled waters.

You could also get two albums of *Peter Hofmann sings songs and ballads* — songs and ballads being there defined, not as the work of such home talents as Hugo Wolf or Schubert, but of whoever wrote *You're lost that loving feeling* and *Let it be*.

With these cassettes, it is possible that we had chanced upon something symbolic — and, not only that, a paradox. We in Britain are brought up to believe that the Germans are more cultured than us, certainly more musical. These last 200 years, most important composers — apart from a few Frenchmen and some Italians who only did operas and not things like symphonies — seem to be German.

There is the Berlin Philharmonic. There is Karajan and lots of equally famous German conductors, with names such as Wilhelm Furtwängler or Otto Klemperer, who are dead. The Germans are also understood to be better educated than us. And West Germany is riddled with opera houses.

Furthermore, they are opera houses which — as Covent Garden points out every time it wants more money from the taxpayers — are awash with subsidies. In fact, we Britons have been made, by other Britons, to feel through bar

that music, and sheer, brute mass of culture.

Yet nearly everywhere you go in West Germany, outside opera house or concert hall, you hear American, British or indigenous pop. Get into a taxi, and from radio or cassette deck, some degenerate Briting waits at you about gluing the one of the most highly respected schools among Germans. The indigenous West German bands make the same noise, only in German — just as in the later 19th century Schubmann and Brahms were imitated by such Britons as Stanford and Parry.

The Americans here have a young, ambitious ambassador who wants to "reach out" to the West German young. It is

significant that he obviously feels he could not do that by being seen at a concert of the Berlin Philharmonic. Instead, he recorded a "track" with a Berlin pop group and took care to get himself photographed doing it. In interviews he emphasizes his scholarship in the genre known as Heavy Metal.

Wagner, wherever he is now, must face the reality that his best tenor of the 1980s often sings about loving feelings, bridges, and troubled waters other than those to be found in his operas. When this was put to the young German and pro-pop secretary in *The Times* Bonn office, she replied: "How do you know that if Wagner were alive to today, he wouldn't be a rock composer?"

Opera and the concert hall are taken more seriously here by politicians than in Britain

— that is, the politicians give them more taxpayers' money. Covent Garden's complaints are true on that aspect. For example, the Hamburg Opera, which with Munich and West Berlin is one of the three West German "international" houses comparable with Covent Garden, gets, on the latest available figure, a subsidy of DM 52.5 million (about £15.5 million) a year. It is all provided by the city government.

Cologne, which with Düsseldorf and Frankfurt forms what might be termed the second division and where the

States. It is as if, like England and soccer, Germany taught the world how to play opera, but has now grown tired and has yielded the game to countries that came to it late.

There is a hint of English football about the questions and answers in an interview with Herr Angelus Seipt, an official of the Cologne Opera. Of the present generation of singers, the paper asked: "Why are Germans no match for foreigners?" Herr Seipt replied that Germany had more opera houses than anywhere in the world (just as England has more league football clubs), "but German potential is not good enough." The paper speculated that training might be the problem.

On the other hand, West Germans are getting better and better at, and more interested in, ballet, an art form to which they did not really take until the early 1960s, when the dance company attached to the Stuttgart Opera imported from London the South African choreographer, the late John Cranko. He turned it into one of the most glamorous companies in the world, perhaps overshadowing the Royal Ballet on which it was modelled — another example in the arts of the England Soccer Effect. The Hamburg Opera soon created a similar company under the American, John Neumeier.

Opera remains a paradise for people who like going to concerts, to opera (thanks to German taxpayers and foreign singers) and to ballet. It is also a paradise for people who like listening, all day long, to rock.

The country is riddled with opera houses and awash with subsidies

musical standard is not much lower than in the international top, gets, from a similar source, DM 35 million. Deficits in the Berlin Philharmonic's income are met by the West Berlin city government. Moreover, there is no evidence that West German taxpayers object to any of this. Music seems to be regarded as a civic amenity.

The number of German singers has been declining since the war. When a provincial British company recently appeared at Wiesbaden, the critic of the London *Spectator* wrote that it was no wonder that Germany produced so many odd stage directors, since anyone would want to shock such an audience.

Furthermore, the West German houses could not survive without singers from East Europe, the Commonwealth and, above all, the United

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Union power goes on the defensive

German trade unions face the same problems as other European unions: how to adjust to an accelerated pace of change, combined with the apparently long-term prospect of high levels of unemployment.

Although there has been dramatic economic growth in Germany, there were still 2,347,000 registered as being without a job at the end of 1985, and in the course of this year the number is expected to fall by only 150,000. So the unions are on the defensive. Between 1981 and 1984 they lost members.

In addition, the CDU-FDP coalition government in power since October 1982 has been less sympathetic to the unions than the SPD-FDP predecessor. As a reaction to the disastrous politicization of unions in the Weimar Republic, German trade unions are not supposed to have formal links with any party; but in practice the politics of the SPD and the trade unions are intertwined.

While in the 1950s unions had been rather weak, under the social-liberal coalition of the 1970s they grew more powerful and pushed German wages ahead. They were blamed, particularly by the FDP, for Germany's economic difficulties and for the severity of the recession after 1979.

The reaction of unions to the Kohl government's desire for a radical break with the social policies of the past (*Wende*) was a new strategy on the part of labour, too. This was termed "Minimax" or "the new flexibility".

The aim was to break the old concern with *Sozialpartnerschaft*, the social co-operation which had been established after 1949, had lain at the heart of Bonn's political success, and had been practised in the 1970s by moderate unionists such as the late Hans-Martin Schleyer. Harmonious labour relations were to be replaced by a new radicalism.

A German peculiarity that stands out in sharp contrast to Britain is that the most powerful, and also most radical, union is not in a sunset branch, but in the engineering and metal trades. These lie at the heart of Germany's economic success, but at the same time they are experiencing dramatic structural changes.

The giant metal union, IG Metall, with 2.6 million members, is keen to experiment with new political options — some members of its executive, such as Hans Janssen, are now even prepared for a limited co-operation with the ecological Greens.

For IG Metall, Minimax meant an attempt to reintroduce ideological politics. The first major campaign was fought in 1984 on the basis of a demand for a 35-hour week. Many of the SPD's economic

experts and politicians were sceptical about the proposal and believed it might endanger Germany's competitive position. These worries were not shared by the union, which wanted to impress its own vision on the SPD, and argued that a reduced working week was the easiest way of absorbing the unemployed. On the tactical issue, IG Metall believed that a major goal (Max) could be achieved through the deployment of limited resources (Mini).

The seven-week metal workers' strike in April and May 1984 was conducted on the cheap. A few stoppages in a highly interdependent, integrated engineering industry produced chaos. The shortage of vital parts shut down other factories where the workers, though not the original strikers, were eligible for unemployment benefits.

The end of the strike came when the federal labour office blocked these payments and there was then a compromise

about reducing hours of work — to 38.5.

After this outcome the unions took the courts in order to defend what they termed as the "right to strike". Their argument was that paragraph 116 of the 1969 Work Promotion Law (*Arbeitsförderungs-gesetz*) imposed the duty of neutrality in labour disputes on the labour office.

This argument was eventually blocked in March this year by a vote in the Bundestag to change paragraph 116. However, in the course of this battle, the unions actually achieved a major victory.

In the first place, the passing of the legislation left the government parties in disarray. Some CDU deputies, led by Gustav Fehrenbach, kept on pointing out that two-fifths

of German union members vote for the CDU, and that these voters would be put off by the new legislation.

The pressure of CDU unionists (organized in the so-called *Sozialausschüsse*) resulted in a watering-down of the original draft. In the final version, an arbitration panel composed of representatives of union and employers' organizations, with a state-appointed chairman, decides whether benefits should be paid to workers laid off because of the consequences of a strike.

Second, in the course of the dispute about paragraph 116, the language of class struggle was introduced in a way unprecedented in the Federal Republic's history. Norbert Blum, the labour minister, and himself a former metalworker in the Opel works, was accused of being a class traitor. The union federation, DGB, made a tasteless parallel between Blum's law and Nazi labour legislation.

There have been physical attacks on CDU politicians

attending union meetings. In February, 200,000 workers took part in protest strikes. The recent quadrennial DGB congress was the first to refuse to allow the current Chancellor to address it. In short, one of the Federal Republic's basic myths about peaceful social co-existence appeared to be in tatters.

All this helped to increase the union movement's self-esteem. It was able to forget the scandal surrounding the finances of the union-owned property development firm, Neue Heimat, where a mixture of corruption and incompetence had led to overbuilding of unsaleable and unrentable housing, heavy losses, and debts of DM 17 billion (about £5 billion).

Indeed, the DGB's chairman, Ernst Breit, now says: "The German union movement is in good shape." In 1985, membership began to rise again. IG Metall gained 26,000 young members. The Hamburg DGB Congress was confident and assertive.

The new confidence affects wage claims and settlements. In the slump after 1979, unions had behaved with exemplary restraint and put in only low pay claims. Now they believe it is time to make up lost ground.

In January 1986 the metalworkers asked for increases of between 6 and 7.5 per cent, which far exceeds the then estimates for price rises (2 per cent — the real figure for 1986 will probably be lower) and productivity gains (3 per cent). In the end, they settled for 4.6 per cent. Textile workers rejected an offer of 3.4 to 3.9 per cent and then agreed the same rate as IG Metall.

With these higher wage awards, and the confusion and embarrassment of the government in the wake of the paragraph 116 debate, it is scarcely surprising that the Council of Economic Advisers is worried that "high wage settlements might put the future of the German recovery in doubt."

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DER STAATSBESUCH
THE STATE VISIT
the ssteht vis-it

**125. Ich freue mich Sie kennenzulernen Ihre Majestät/
 Erzbischof/Minister-präsident.**
 It is nice to meet you, Your Majesty/Archbishop/Prime
 Minister.

*it is neiss tu miet yuh, juhr MAHDSCH-esst-ie/AHRTSCH-
 bie-schap/PREI-mini-sstehr.*

126. Was für eine nette Krone/Mitra/Hut.

What a lovely crown/mitre/hat.

uatt e LAW-lie kraun/mei-tehr/hät.

127. Nein, nein, ich liebe Hunde/Musik/Golf.

No, no, I love dogs/music/golf.

noh, noh, ei law dagz/MJUH-sick/golf.

128. Wo genau ist Milton Keynes?

Where exactly is Milton Keynes?

uähr eks-AKT-lie is MIL-ten kiens?

129. Ich habe eine Panne mit meiner Limousine.

My limousine has broken down.

mei lie-muh-SIEN häs BROH-ken daun.

**130. Können Sie mir den Weg zu Ihrem Audi
 Volkswagen Händler zeigen?**

Can you show me the way to your Audi Volkswagen
 dealer?

kän juh schoh mie the ueh tu juhr audi volkswagen DIE-lehr?

131. Vorsprung durch Technik.

Vorsprung durch Technik.

vorsprung durch technik.

DAS STAATSBANKETT.
THE STATE BANQUET.

the ssteht BAHNK-uet.

132. Das ist eine interessante Wurst.

That is an interesting sausage.

that is an IN-te-resst-ing SSOH-ssidsch.



Today's television and radio programmes

BBC 6.00 Ceefax AM. 6.50 Breakfast Time with Debbie Greenwood and Nick Ross. Weather at 6.55, 7.25, 7.55, 8.25 and 8.55. National and international news at 6.57, 7.27, 7.57 and 8.27. National and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00. Sport at 6.40, 7.40 and 8.40. Averages at 6.55 and 8.25. News at 7.25; pop video at 7.55. Ian Barnett's postbag at 8.35. Roger Daltrey at 8.55. Russ Abbott and the cast of Hi-de-Hi! make 25 children's dream come true at 9.12.

TV AM 6.15 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Blomfield and Henry Kelly. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00. Financial report at 6.35; sport at 6.40, 7.40 and 8.40; averages at 6.55 and 8.25. News at 7.25; pop video at 7.55. Ian Barnett's postbag at 8.35. Roger Daltrey at 8.55. Russ Abbott and the cast of Hi-de-Hi! make 25 children's dream come true at 9.12.

ITV/LONDON

2.25 Thames news headlines followed by Struggle Beneath the Sea. A profile of the Sea Catfish 9.55. The Animal Health Trust. A look at the work of the organisation 10.25. Revenge of the Nerd. A computer buff takes over a television station and broadcasts a message purporting to come from an alien 11.25. Home Cookery Club. Summer Sweet Omelette. (r) 11.30. About Britain. The story of how Edinburgh's City Gallery became the first gallery to display a collection of the famous Tercero Army of XI'ang. Cockleshell Bay. Seaside and the Cockles. Wines 12.10. Rainbow. Learning made fun by puppet and guest, Liz Smith. (r) 12.30. The 1.00 News at 1.00. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 Tucker's. A husband and wife detective team investigate the disappearance of a rich woman. 2.30 Family Matters. The parents of drug addict and pusher, Karen Chisholm, talk to Colin Ross about their decision to have her returned to Holloway Prison. 3.00 Mouthtrap. Game show presented by Don Maclean, with Sally James and Chris Tarrant. 3.25 Thames news headlines. 3.30 The Young Doctors. 4.00 Cockleshell Bay. A repeat of the programme shown at 4.10. The Marmite. A comedy series. (r) 4.20 Sooty, presented by Matthew Corbett. 4.35 Woody Woodpecker. Cartoon 4.45 Splash. Magazine programme for young teenagers. 5.15 Star Choice. Horoscope game with Russell Grant, Katie Boyle and Eve Pollard. 5.45 10.00 Thames news. 6.15 Reporting London. Is the River Thames really becoming cleaner? Graham Addicot examines Greenpeace's claim that the dumping of waste in the Thames estuary is polluting the North Sea. Plus, the results of a survey of the attitudes to crime and policing of the people who live on the Broadwater Farm Estate. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. Are Seth's drinking days over in 'In the Woolpack'? 7.30 The Comedy Series. A series about two couples on holiday in Spain. (r) 8.00 Film: Charade (1983) starring Cary Grant and Lucille Ball. A romantic thriller about a young woman, on the way to France to divorce her husband, who becomes embroiled with the mysterious John Joshua and a buried fortune of gold, hidden away during the Second World War. Directed by Stanley Donen. 10.00 News at Ten. 10.30 First Tuesday: The Guildford Time Bomb. (See Choice) 11.30 Film: The Blood Beast Terror (1984) starring Lynn Collins as Inspector Cushing as she investigates a series of horrific murders. Directed by Vernon Sewell. 12.05 Night Thoughts.

CHOICE bombs were the IRA Balcombe Street gang. You must not, therefore, expect any further disclosures in First Tuesday's programme. It is the cumulative effect of so much evidence produced to put the Guildford Four in an innocent light will have the effect of convincing you that the (doubtful) assumption for the programme to make that the viewers, know everything there is to know about the evidence that pointed to their conviction, and that nothing new, either about the Guildford Four or about the real planners of the Guildford

Peter Davalle

Radio 4 On long waves. VHF variations at 5.55. Shipping. 6.00 News Briefing: Weather. 6.10 Farming Today, from the Royal Show at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire. 6.20 News. 6.30 Today, incl. 6.20, 7.30, 8.30 News. 6.45 Business News. 6.55, 7.55 News. 9.00 Tuesday Call. 01-580 4411. 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SPORT

Silky Sabatini purrs past claws of Reggi

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Gabriela Sabatini, aged 16, reached the quarter-finals of the women's singles by beating Raffaella Reggi 6-4, 1-6, 6-3 at Wimbledon yesterday.

she is bursting to break something. Anything. If these two climbed into a boxing ring, I doubt whether Miss Sabatini would come out of her corner for the second round.

Miss Reggi gives the game all she has - as when she skidded and abruptly sat down as she hit a winning drop volley. But she does not play tennis as well as Miss Sabatini does.

The next match on the same court featured two similar types. In this case Brad Gilbert exuded the pugnacity, Miloslav Mecir the languor.

More Wimbledon news and results on page 37

rather turbulent career as a junior is still echoing down the years.

Whatever the reason, he

was never granted a singles on any of the main "show" courts. Gilbert had to make do with court seven, 10, six and 14, which meant that he was out of the singles before most people realised he was in it.

Gilbert has dark, curly hair, and (like Miss Reggi) gives the impression that he is an assault waiting for a victim. His game is not all that heavy. But he does not do much wrong, tactically, and he does not miss much, technically. So he has to be overpowered or out-manoeuvred.

When it comes to outmanoeuvring people, Mecir is your man. He lopez across the court with long, seemingly unhurried strides that give the further advantage of quick anticipation.

There is further deception in Mecir's air of sleepy serenity. At times, Perry Como seems almost hysterical by comparison. Occasionally Mecir shook his head vigorously, suggesting that he felt only half awake and wanted to stir the other half into active service.

One should not read too much zest into the word "enthusiastic". Mecir likes a quiet life. Once he had served a set point in the second set with a service winner to the backhand, Mecir had Gilbert on the hook and reeled him in at leisure.

On the Centre Court, Pat Cash beat Mats Wilander in a delightful match between two young heroes whose shrill-voiced supporters gave the occasion a faint flavour of a rock festival.

In 1984, Cash beat Wilander on his way to the semi-finals of the Wimbledon and United States championships. The astonishing thing is that - four weeks after an appendix operation - Cash has now beaten Wilander again.

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Argentina encore: Gabriela Sabatini marches into the last 8

Castle fights way into Davis Cup

Andrew Castle, the Somerset player, has been named in the British Davis Cup team to face Australia in the quarter-finals at Wimbledon from July 18 to 20.

But Castle, aged 22, the loser last week in a five-set match to the Wimbledon No. 2 seed, Mats Wilander, of Sweden, must wait to see if he will be called on to play in the singles.

Castle has already started training for the match. He was telephoned by Hutchins with the news, and then went out for a run to start an intensive preparation programme.

He said: "It was just a hope a week ago that I would make the Davis Cup team. Obviously, last week's Wimbledon performance clinched the last place for me. It's marvellous news. I'll prepare with five or six miles daily jogging and sprints, press-ups, stretching, and weight training."

He added: "Certainly, I have discussed Lloyd's participation in the Davis Cup as a whole. But there is no immediate hurry to press him into making any decision."

Although the Australian team has not been announced,

it is expected to be Pat Cash, Paul McNamee, John Fitzgerald and Peter McNamara.

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A French jester is king of the court

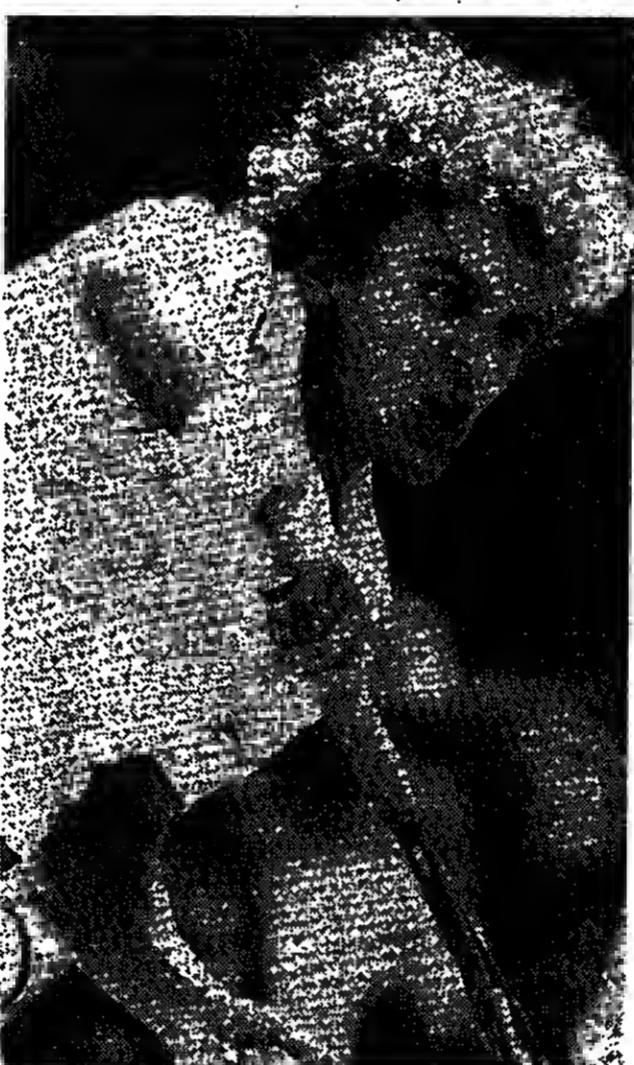
By Richard Evans

The bombardment was unceasing and irresistible out on court two. John Fitzgerald, trying manfully to improve an absurdly low ATP ranking of 146, eventually buckled in the face of a fearsome French onslaught and lost to Henri Leconte 7-6, 6-7, 6-2, 6-3.

Leconte should manage to keep all that talent under control over the next three rounds he could become the first Frenchman to win Wimbledon since Yvon Petra in 1946.

There is, however, nothing funny for the poor soul on the other side of the net when Leconte is playing this kind of tennis. He won the first-set tie-break with some devastating service returns - seven points to one and then helped Fitzgerald battle his way back into the match by blowing an easy forehand volley and hitting the stop netting with a backhand midway through the second tie-break.

The Australian, who was playing for a singles place against Britain in the Davis Cup, switched his point of attack to Leconte's forehand in that second set and, for a time, it paid off. But the pressure on Fitzgerald to get his first serve in and keep it deep was too much in the end as a stream of service return winners left him in no doubt as to why this funny Frenchman is the ninth best player in the world.



Swedish swansong: Mats Wilander, the No. 2 seed, bows out (Photographs: Chris Cole)

North gets a share

South Korea has agreed to an International Olympic Committee proposal that North Korea should be allowed to stage a limited number of events at the 1988 Olympic Games.

It is expected that the table tennis and archery events will be staged in the north, and that the 60-mile cycle road race will start there but finish in Seoul.

One of the four football groups may also play in Pyongyang, the North Korean capital.

Clarke moves

Colin Clarke, the 23-year-old Bournemouth forward, who scored 35 goals last season and once for Northern Ireland during the World Cup finals, has joined Southampton for £400,000.

Clarke joined Bournemouth from Tranmere Rovers last summer for £22,500, a fee fixed by a League tribunal, and Bournemouth must now pay a third of their profit to the fourth division club.

Innings closed

Sir Donald Bradman, 77, cut his last official links with cricket yesterday when he retired as trustee of the South Australian Cricket Association and as a member of its ground and finance committee.

Big splash

Mike Hazelwood, of England, has set a new world record water-ski jump of 203 ft at an event in Birmingham, Alabama.

SPORT IN BRIEF

Winding down

Charles Cox, Gillingham's chairman, who last week told two directors they could not stay on the board, has himself resigned. The club owe almost £700,000, including £126,000 to the Inland Revenue, which is threatening to seek a winding-up order.

Munro chosen

Bob Munro, aged 50, will manage Scotland's rugby union squad during the World Cup tournament in Australia next May.

Date change

The Worplesdon mixed foursomes event has been moved forward a week to October 3 to 5 to avoid a clash with the British Women's Open championship, originally to have been held this month.

Case adjourned

Winding-up proceedings against Middlesbrough Football and Athletic Club were adjourned for 14 days yesterday after an application by Counsel.

Out of bounds

Venezuela has barred South Africa from sending teams to this year's world amateur golf championships, which will be held in Caracas in October. South Africa was barred from the last championships in Hong Kong two years ago.

Country boy

Tim Witherspoon, who arrives in Britain on Thursday, has refused to train in London for his world heavyweight title defence against Frank Bruno at Wembley on July 19. The promoters had made arrangements for the champion to train in public in a specially constructed gymnasium in the West End.

Service break

Eddie Chapman, 62, West Ham United's chief executive and secretary, has retired, one month short of 49 years' service with the club and as the Football League's longest-serving club administrator, having been appointed West Ham's secretary in 1956.

Early lead

Cambridge won the first two races in the Varsity sailing match, a best-of-seven series being hosted by Aldebury Yacht Club. In the first race, Robinson, the Oxford captain, retired after a pre-start incident with Rob Plummer, of Cambridge.

ATHLETICS

Coe needs fast time to end acrimony

By Pat Butcher, Athletics Correspondent

Another good run from Sebastian Coe in the Mobil grand prix meeting in Stockholm this evening should help dispel the acrimony over the preferential treatment extended to himself and Steve Ovett by the England selectors for both the Commonwealth Games and the international match last week, where neither competed.

For while it is proper that political niceties should be observed all round, from selectors pursuing their advertised policy to elite athletes respecting their peers, most people would prefer to see, write and talk about Coe doing the thing he does best - running fast times.

Coe will have earned one Commonwealth place with his 1,500 metres victory last Friday in Jambia 34.32sec, the fastest in the world this year. And tonight's 800 metres could be a duplication on both counts.

But Coe will also need all his competitive ability, for he faces Johnny Gray of the United States and Jose-Luis Barbosa of Brazil, who have run 1:44.73 and 1:45.17 respectively, the two fastest so far this season. Coe has run 1:45.66.

There is a tremendous programme for this meeting in the 1912 Olympic Stadium, and none better than the 5,000 metres. Said Aonita, the world record holder and Olympic champion, heads a field with

FOOTBALL

Two die in victory celebrations

Buenos Aires (Agencies) - At least two people died, and a further two were seriously injured, as Argentines took to the streets in an outburst of delight following their country's 3-2 victory over West Germany in the World Cup final. Further incidents resulted in more than 200 being gaoled. But, generally, the celebrations were without violence - although noisy, colourful and exuberant, police sources said.

President Raul Alfonsín telephoned the team coach, Carlos Bilardo, with his congratulations, and newspapers and magazines came out with special editions to mark the victory. "World Champions", proclaimed the front page of La Razon. "The nation poured into the streets to celebrate the great victory," it said in another headline.

Two provinces declared today a holiday, and officials said Alfonsín would receive the team at Government House with a mass celebration expected in the plaza below. The moment of victory was greeted with an explosion of noise as crowds surged into streets that had been deserted for more than two hours.

People banged on pots, pans and drums, chaotically "Argentina" and "Maradona". State television estimated that one million people gathered in the central plaza of the republic, where the giant obelisk was covered in blue and white Argentinian flags. The Labour leader, Saul

Ubaldini, who watched the match at his office at the General Labour Confederation headquarters, said the victory "was nothing more or less than the triumph of the people". He added: "These players have made Argentina known in the world as a champion, and from now on we must fight for Argentina to be known as a free, just and independent nation."

Ubaldini said. In West Germany, defeat was accepted affably. The mass-circulation Bild carried a photograph of veteran forward Karl-Heinz Rummel, on his knees, pounding the ground with his fist after missing a golden scoring opportunity in the first half. But, in an inside-page headline, the newspaper asked: "Why be sad? We achieved so much!"

Few football observers, including the West German team manager, Franz Beckenbauer, had expected the team to make it all the way to the Mexico City final because of nagging injuries to key players, and formidable competition. West German politicians sent congratulatory messages to the national team for its strong showing, and the Bonn daily, General-Anzeiger, summed up feelings when reminding readers that their team had reached the World Cup final for the fifth time: "And to one has ever done that before!"

David Miller, page 36

Correct blend the key factor

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

Whenever English cricket is in the dumps these days there comes a call from somewhere for a full-time manager of the England team - "a kind of Alf Ramsey" was the original idea, which suggests that it was first floated in the second half of the Sixties. Some such appointment, though not of a "supremo", will be discussed at today's executive meeting of the Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB).

The snag, of course, is in finding the right person for the job. It is all very fine in theory, but the man one captain can work with is another captain's *ête mure*. In India, for example, in 1963-64 David Clark, now the treasurer of MCC, struck up a particularly happy relationship with his captain, Mike Smith; yet seven years later, when he managed his next MCC side, this time to Australia, he and the Ray Illingworth of those days were hopelessly incompatible.

It is because of the importance of getting the chemistry right between the captain and a long-term assistant manager, and the difficulty of defining their ultimate responsibilities, that I begin by preferring the present arrangement, whereby, if there is a natural choice (such as Ken Barrington) he is fitted into the scheme of things, at home and abroad, without being given any permanent authority.

Today's captains need support

A year ago Bob Willis was being seen as the best man for some sort of on-going managerial position. With that in view he was sent to the West Indies as No. 2 to Tony Brown, and they now know as Lord's that for the moment anyway they were on the wrong horse.

However, the search goes on. Among those being canvassed are Illingworth and Brian Close, both successful captains in their time, both Yorkshiremen, and both fairly sure that they always know best.

More than ever today's touring captains, or most of them, do need the support of an experienced and respected cricketer. Barrington was so good because he had championship understanding and massive enthusiasm, and he had himself been a great player. He was what we could have done with in the West Indies last winter, yet not, as it happens, quite what England was looking for when he was England's captain in Australia in 1979-80.

One of Brearley's few misjudgements as a captain - and again it probably had to do with personality - was to tell Barrington that he would rather the players were left to sort out their technical problems for themselves.

In Australia in the coming winter, assuming he is captain, Gatting could have an easier and more successful tour if he has an old soldier (Willis) to work with. For better or worse the TCCB are, I think, looking to appoint someone for two or three years at a time to liaise, encourage, advise, coach, select, humour and communicate at Test level. If Gatting is also to be given an extended run as captain, a partnership between him and Fred Titmus would have much to recommend it. The idea grows on one.

Botham in deep water again

The senior manager would be more likely to change from tour to tour, and in view of the problems there have been on recent tours nothing can be left to chance in Australia. It is because of this that Donald Carr, who will have vacated the secretaryship of the TCCB by then, or Peter May may be asked to go. Another worth thinking about is Mike Smith, if he could find the time. He has a great way with him.

Whether whoever it is will have Ian Botham as a member of his England party remains to be seen. Botham is in deep water again for having taken a crude swipe at the selectors in an after-dinner "speech" in Manchester last week. What he said, though, offensive as it was, was never intended for publication. It is just so sad that he is so contemptuous of discretion.

I hope the TCCB rise above it at their meeting today, for what could be more awful than having to endure another of those disciplinary affairs, followed by a portentous judgement, and an appeal, and all the rest of the piffle. Once again, it is as much himself as the game that Botham has brought into disrepute.

That over trip

Tomorrow... JIB/GI

Beattie Gold

A-levels drop

Police ruling

Tripes results